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Editorials.

THIS is a book-making, journalistic age. Now more than in the days of Solomon is it true, that "of making many books there is no end." But the multitude of book-*devouring* people is rapidly increasing, and they should be supplied with good, substantial food. Experienced hands leave the business and new ones must take it up, or there will be literary starvation; for it is a noteworthy fact, that literature of the day is much more eagerly read than that of the past.

It is customary to introduce friends and those appearing in public. Authors and editors are somewhat at a disadvantage in this respect. Our dear readers will, therefore, please excuse us, if, laying aside our modesty for once, we step right up and introduce ourselves in the way of some prefatory remarks. Well, here we are—standing upon the threshold of another collegiate year, with new responsibilities, and one of these, the editing of the MONTHLY. We do not assume this office as a bugbear task; for we trust that it may be of mutual benefit and pleasure to us and our readers. We claim no perfection. We sincerely ask the public not to be too severe in their judgment, but attribute all shortcomings rather to a lack of experience consistent with our youthful age, than to negligence or willfulness. Please remember we are but students, desirous to please, anxious to learn, with hope as our guiding star. Suggestions given with well-meaning, will at all times be received with cheerfulness. In fact, we long for your co-operation. It is our ardent desire to make the MONTHLY as attractive and instructive as we are able in our humble way.

The "MUHLENBERG," having fought its battles bravely on the field of literature during four long years, wearing uniforms of red, gray, etc., in succession, we think, with the opening of a new year, deserves a new suit. We, therefore, dress him up in a gay uniform of blue—not that he shall become the more conspicuous a mark for the darts of criticism; but to assure his comrade journals that he, as a cheerful soldier, intends not to desert the army, but to fight nobly on against the cloudy hosts of ignorance, until enlightenment may shine forth in all its glory like the sun from a sky, clear and "blue."

IN this age of Centennial celebrations of great events and erection of monuments in memory of the same, every fosterchild of the classic walls, honored with the imperishable name of that stanch Lutheran patriarch, will clap his hands in delight to hear that a living memorial is to be erected right in their midst to that time-honored and revered servant, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. Every Alumnus will rejoice to have an opportunity to make an effort to the memory of that whole-souled pioneer preacher. Every true Lutheran will be glad to do honor to the memory of the father of the Lutheran Church in the United States.

A sketch of his life is found on another page. During the month of October services are to be held to his memory in the four hundred Lutheran churches in Pennsylvania and collections taken for the endowment of the German Professorship of the institution bearing his name. Yes, let the services be earnest and fervent in the reflection of that life so worthy to be imitated. Let every donator give with the self-sacrifice of the one whose memory they are honoring. And where could money be more usefully spent? It will carve that devoted life in ever living characters on the walls of that room to cheer its occupants on in the ascent to knowledge and encourage them to the integrity which it will silently breathe. It will bind the German element and the English, the old and the new together to work in harmony for the institution truly deserving of such effort, and with the endowment of that chair it will reward that Professor in a way in which he is richly deserving.

HAVING sat under the echo of the opening address found on another page and having listened to its stirring appeals and caught some of the fervor of the vivid, soul-inspiring passages, we beg the reader's leave to present a few thoughts on the surroundings in which it was delivered. Gliding back in memory's track over our four year's stay within these walls, we have at no time seen the "boys" in more wrapt attention than under its inspiring echo. The number admitted to college is swollen to seventy-two and Prep counts its double. The faces look intelligent, the countenances manly, the eyes seem lit with the fire of energy and the minds appear to be thirsting for knowledge. The repairs of the institution for the comfort of the students are ample, and the order and cleanliness all that could be desired. Truly not one of the previous twenty openings was under such favorable auspices as this one. Let every student stand to his post of duty to insure the verification of the auspices so favorable to a prosperous year.

THE age of chivalry is past, but the age of powerful eloquence is *not*.

In the bright galaxy of orators, we would mention HON. JAMES M. BECK as a star of the first magnitude, whose burning zeal for truth and right, and his ability to defend them, makes him shine forth radiantly in the firmament of literature. Mr. Beck needs no commendation to the citizens of Allentown; for his highly appreciated lecture on "Edgar Allan Poe," a year ago, as well as his appearances here on other occasions, speak for him. The class of '88 has, therefore, secured him to deliver a series of lectures in the Court House in order as follows: Oct. 25, subject, "Lord Hamlet;" Nov. 11, subject, "The Jew, That Shakespeare Drew;" Dec. 6, subject probably "King Lear."

The subjects are on Shakespearian characters, and all who heard Mr. Beck last year, must have noticed his wonderful power of depicting human character—his ability to clear it from all vile calumny and slander, as well as from the fog of exaggerated praise, making man stand forth as he *is*.

Our friends may wonder why class '88 deviates from the usual custom and will have only three lectures by one man instead of six by different men.

Well, it is not that they want to deprive their friends, near and dear, from their wonted amount of *lecturing*. Nay verily, it is their sincere purpose to give all a most enjoyable, intellectual treat—good quality by a trustworthy man.

Shakespeare was the chief literary glory of England; and we feel assured that all who have a literary taste—a taste that should be cultivated—can spend those evenings in but few other engagements, as profitably and pleasantly as by listening to able lectures on the works of that mighty genius. No student should fail to hear them; since a knowledge of Shakespeare is an important part of a man's education. No one can breathe in the inspiration of that great author too soon; and Mr. Beck is just the man to infuse it.

Duty and Impetus to Study.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE COLLEGE, SEPT. 1ST, BY REV. J. M. ANSPACH, EASTON, PA.

That was rather a slur, which the editor of a secular paper, cast upon two of the more celebrated of our Eastern universities, when written to by some honest toiler, who had educational designs with reference to his children, and interrogated as to which of the Institutions stood the higher and afforded the excess of facilities in the direction named. The reply was to the effect that he could not tell; that if he remembered rightly, the last boat-race had been won by members of the first of the colleges designated, as had also the greater number of base-ball contests, while the students of the latter had been victorious competitors in quite a large number of foot-ball matches and lawn tennis games, and in various other gymnastic exercises stood well to the front. You will be compelled, added the "man of pen and scissors," on the strength of these data to decide for yourself.

We refer to the remark as rather a slur, yet it was a slur in the opinion of many persons not unwarranted. If the reputed incident is a mere fabrication, it is a fabrication nevertheless, that facts would by no means so brand. A prominence is given to athletic sports in many centres of learning out of all harmony with the purpose of their creation and endowment. Healthful exercise is absolutely important; physical development must not be underrated; the body fearfully and wonderfully made, the masterpiece of the workmanship of deity, must not be neglected; every member, every muscle and portion of it needs to be brought to the fulness, symmetry, strength and perfection possible, all this having to do with the best mental condition; but in the case of him who has entered the field of letters with a view to the acquirement of useful knowledge, finished and scholarly preparation for the higher and choicer vocations of life, or with an idea to intellectual standing and influence in its bolder and more purely business callings, the external man is not to receive that over sufficiency, that priority of attention, that unnecessary to bodily health and intellectual vigor, cripples advance in study, and so leaves in individual cases, the great purpose of the establishment of our schools of learning unaccomplished. Young men who enter this college and that, without conditions, are not unseldom so conditioned in the second year, that their progress through it reminds of what is said with reference to the chariots of Pharaoh, when in that king's pursuit of Israel, the Lord relieved them of their wheels. As they then "drave heavily," so here. Unable to the crossing to the third, if not the third the Senior year and the free and joyful banks of graduation, only because in numberless cases of an undue, disproportionate diversion from toil to play, and from books to games. Are the Faculties of institutions exempt from all censure when knowing the peril at which their pupils give themselves to the popular sports of the day, they fail to sound the warning, or in their patronage and indulgence, limit liberty?

In our Ecclesiastical schools athletics of no kind have supremacy. Here truly they hold merely secondary place and consideration. Head and heart culture are not only pretentiously but actually sovereign. Let men who are admitted to, and men who are passing through them, as also men who are looking to, expecting to attend upon them, bear this in mind. That which is aside from the college proper, that pertains purely to physical culture and pleasure, and pleasure really more than culture, will disappoint less: the percentage of the realization of the object of universities will be greater.

But collegiate sports are only dangerous and so only to be condemned, as they are given a prominence and permitted an indulgence that interferes with study. Their absence and limitation only to be gloried in as of this danger there is escape. Study is the great thing that with colleges and the design of their establishment is to be associated.

This brings us to the theme to which we desire to ask your attention, Young Men, in the humble but earnest hope of speaking a word to your profit.

DUTY AND IMPETUS TO STUDY.

On study as on a pivot hangs the attainment of the purpose for which parents and guardians have sent you here, or for which you are here, if rightly, of your own accord. It will determine more than anything else—than natural genius, charming surroundings, river or campus enjoyments, eminent ability on the part of teachers—comfortable, successful and commendable passage through the scholastic years and honorable station on commencement occasion.

The duty to study grows out of the design of God in man's creation. The design with reference to every thing that he has made, is, that it attains the perfection that in it inheres; for which it has capacity or quality. This is surely manifest to every one of us. No more than an Artisan would construct a machine with parts he never intended to be used, no more than he would intend that any of these parts should only be slightly used, when fullest use resulted in, and was essential to the best products, kept them in finest condition, and reflected most favorably upon him, does God intend that any of the faculties with which he has made us, be unemployed or merely sluggishly employed, when that of which we are capable is thus unattainable, our faculties themselves injured, and he himself less glorified than he might be, in our formation. Or to employ other and more simple illustrations. The design of God with reference to the acorn is, not that it grow a mere sapling, affording little fruit, and if it be cut down little fuel, or in the erection of buildings small strength; no, but that it lift its head to the greatest height, extend its branches as widely as it has competence to do, grow as abundant fruit, give as great shade as it can, and making possible the construction of huge steamers and great buildings, give them solidity, and against the elements, power. The design of God with reference to the rose is, not that it bud and die, or half unfold its leaves and die; no, but that it become full blown, to the extent of inhering capacity and wear not medium but extreme colors or shades. So the design of God with reference to the gold and silver, the precious stones of earth, is, not that they continue hidden, buried in sand, encrusted in rock or shell, but that they be unearthed, gathered, secured; submitted not to processes that would develop only half the beauty and convenience possible, but the greatest perfection and the highest, noblest, most satisfactory usages. Should man be an exception to a rule that to all nature is applicable? Of all God's works is the last and the infinitely grandest to be content with what is short and very short of the summits to which qualified, which connect the finest results and which attest the greatness of, and elicit warmest praises to the Creator? Surely not. Up, up, out, out he is to grow towards the complete measure of ability to which made able. Now study as concerns the mind is the indespensable requisite to this. It answers to the ceaseless exertion in the oak and plant; the constant straining apparent in all natural development. Answers to the mining, smelting, fire refining, burnishing and stamping of the most precious metals. Answers to the cutting and polishing of diamond and ruby. No other way does mind grow massive. As by an improvement of the means of grace, a faithful use of the agencies which for so grand a consumation are ordained, we attain spiritually unto a perfect man, unto "the measure of the statue of the fulness of Christ," so by an employment only of that which thereto is established, a seizure upon the means and instrumentalities so intended, can there be full, manly, intellectual development. That employment, that seizure, is study. To justify neglect of it, where opportunity, time and health allow of it, is to contend that one may if he will, and uncensurably, refuse to cooperate with Jehovah in the working out of his highest designs with respect to the intellectual man.

But the duty of study grows out of the relation which we sustain in, and to society. We are parts of a great system, as of a great system, sun, planets, moon and stars are parts. The effectual working of that system requires that every portion of it does the best it can. The sun must shine its warmest, brightest; the moon and stars as divinely qualified reflect its light; on each other all heavenly bodies exert attractive force in strict ratio to size and distance. One failing and if disorder and confusion did not follow, a condition less than might be, would obtain. So we must each in our sphere shine and reflect as brightly as we can—exert all the influence in our power—if the moral system is to attain to the completeness to which possible. Or to use another figure. We are members of a general body; belong to each other as the members, joints and respective parts and portions of our body belong to one another, and so to the body. The body survives, manages to get along, even if a finger, thumb or toe, a half or whole hand or foot, an eye, an ear, the nose, refuses to do the work to which endowed; but the best, the most perfect physical condition is beheld, where every muscle, nerve, air cell and vein, do that which it was meant they should perform. So here. The world goes on, society continues, though scores of people amount to a nonentity, though hundreds cripple and render the general condition far worse than it would be if they did not exist, still the best condition and a grand condition it would be, requires that every individual, whatever his sphere and calling, be in it the most that is possible. If he be nothing but a hewer of wood or drawer of water; nothing but a keeper of sheep or feeder of cattle; nothing but an unskilled workman; if he be a worker in the fine arts; a small or large commercial trader; be a professional man; a scientist; he needs to be the foremost in that thing that he can. Now study is necessary to this—to an intelligent anything, and the intelligent anything is the loftiest condition of that thing.

Of course, where intelligence couples itself with wickedness, prostitutes itself, life becomes more detrimental to the best interests of society than if it were not possessed. But there is nothing in intelligence that invites to association any form of ungodliness and surely than ignorance has far less sympathy with iniquity. "Men love darkness rather than light, says Christ," because their deeds are evil. It is accordingly none the less essential to the highest and purest social state because over and again thus unnaturally linked.

You need then to study, Young Men, because only on this wise, in whatever calling you may engage, can you be to fellow-beings all that is possible. Uprightness and integrity will give you power in the working out of the best social and civil state; wealth honestly gotten and generously used may do much; achievements in various lines of themselves will be of consequence, but intelligence will add to the potency of one and all. You will readily perceive the truth of this if you consider how much with the mightiest men that ever lived intelligence had to do, or how much less mighty they would have been devoid of this, though every other virtue been had by them. As pious monks as Luther died in obscurity, as devout ones as he would have unsuccessfully measured swords with the papacy, his long, deep, keenly sharpened and brightly burnished blade, gave him the advantage and made him the powerful factor he was in the Church's purification and the world's uplifting. So philanthropists, inventors, discoverers and generals have been greater than many others—attained to fame and celebrity—only because of intelligence enjoyed. In no other particular superior.

Again on the just principle of subjection to rightly constituted authority study becomes a duty. The highest authority, in which all authority is centralized, commends and virtually commands it. In Moses' day parents were to teach their children and the children of parents were to learn, that in turn to others they might be competent instructors. And the field of knowledge was not bounded by the law, though it was a chief topic, but included history and geneology likewise, everything important at the time to constitute a people well informed. The application was to be of that intense order that would indellibly impress knowledge and continually add to it. In one brilliant proverb and another, the getting of wisdom and understanding or knowledge are counselled by Solomon the wisest and most learned man of his time. And though the wisdom and knowledge he has in mind may pertain to spiritual things and life, there is none other discarded. Moreover as these in their most eminent sense are most likely to be possessed by those in the enjoyment of them in a sense less eminent, or as they relate to matter and mind, and as study aids and is needful to both, it surely may be regarded as enjoined. There are other entreaties that cover a wider range of intelligence. To the insect world, also the world of plants, men are referred as themes for consideration and study. Job invites genius to a survey, reflection and study of all the wonders of creation and providence. The Psalmist advises it inferentially, if not plainly, in one and another deliverance. In the establishment of the schools of the prophets it is sanctioned and its importance declared. In Christ's appointment of men to discipleship or learning. In the Holy Spirits outpouring by which endowments were *at once* conveyed, that lie in the track of study.

Though a direct, it is yet not a restricted injunction, that which St. Paul addresses to Timothy: "Neglect not the gift that is in thee." Nor does it pertain of necessity to what was immediately conferred by the hands of the Presbytery, but to all his and our endowments of mind and heart, If talents entrusted to us are to be returned, as the grain that is sown on the plain is returned, as the gold that is deposited at interest in the bank, that is, in multiplied form, it must be through the toil of brain as well as hand. The duty to study surely becomes more and more evident.

Once more, duty to study grows out of individual conviction. The candid, upright man, who desires to stand in God's sight acquitted of all obligations and requirements, feels that a reasonable measure of time needs to be devoted to the culture of the mind, purely for the mind's sake. Even though his pursuit be foreign to letters, he does not realize himself wholly at liberty to neglect mental improvement. Would ordinary men feel as embarassed as they do, in the presence of intelligence, if they were not reminded by judgment that they are ignorant where they should not be? Would men of pretensious scholarship blush as deeply, when of intelligence that was presumed to be possessed a lack is made to appear, if by conscience the want of study to which owing, was justified? Would the remark that is so often made, *be made*, when with schools and educational facilities abounding, we find so many ignorant and unlettered people, not comparatively but in the aggregate, the remark, "Is it not a sin and a shame that *he*, *she* knows no more, if the act of informing oneself was not a duty?" No, the conviction has place in individual consciousness, that mind must not neglected, but by search and discipline improved.

But we turn now to the Impetus to Study. What is it? The duties spcified are impetus, but there is impetus besides.

The internal comfort afforded by education. Ignorance is not bliss. With culture, happiness is far more intimately associated. There are a thousand springs of sweetness from which the informed may drink that to the uninformed yield no refreshment. Not an object in creation that to the mind that understands it—its habits and work if possessed of life, its nature and uses if inanimate does not at least impart satisfaction. From one object to another intellect moves like the humming bird on the blooming vine; like the busy bee in a ripe clover field, not so rapidly and irregularly, but to similar effect, the extraction of that which delights and nourishes. The dainties which man eats gives to his palate no more pleasure than truths impart to the mind which receives them. Men have been willing to forego the one temporarily that they might have the other. Is there not instance of this in the conduct of the thousands who in the wilderness attended upon the teachings of Christ indifferent to food! Men curtail the one for a more extensive participation of the other. Is not this seen over and again in the lives of scientists and discoverers ready to the coarsest fare in order to prosecution of respective studies! Men have become so enraptured in the one, as to really forget whether the other had been partaken of at set time or not. This had an amusing illustration in the life of Charles Lamb. He was accustomed to have his dinner placed for him in a reception-room. Once a friend called, just as it had been set for him by a servant. The friend knew his relish for books and composition, the indifferent physical appetite which was the frequent consequence of it, and so hastily ate the dinner, while Lamb was concluding a paragraph previous to descent from the study. Covering the terreens carefully, he awaited the Poet's entrance and at once engaged him in conversation, remained half an hour with him and then a rose to go. As Lamb passed the table he lifted the lids of the dishes and saw them empty. "There now," was his exclamation, "I have eaten my dinner and yet have of it no recollection."

The pleasure of truth moreover is an endless pleasure. It feasts perpetually and never surfeits. The former is limited to the time of reception, and though moderately indulged, may be dangerously attended. Truly in the mere inward joy which study distils, there is to be found impetus to it.

The ease which the fruit of study gives to mind and manner, is impetus to it. Anywhere the thoroughly educated man is at home. He maintains his balance—he keeps his poise. Much as the stars hang in space he abides among men. Calmness and dignity characterize him. He retains composure in the presence of great power, and is unembarassed if errors and isms confront him and move to his assailment. Even culture that connects unsoundness of teaching and practice is stately, undisturbed and easy. The man who conquers on the field of battle and has confidence of further conquest, looks no more benignly about him, carries himself no more serenely, than does the man who conquers in the sphere of letters, and remains confident of additional achievement. Better than the mariner on an ocean voyage controls his vessel, though he be an expert and skillful, has understanding of winds and seas, and ship and sail, of compass, engine and wheel, better than he, the man of learning, amid the whirl of business, the excitement of politics and religion, any and every turbulence, not unseldom masters himself. Education steadies the ship. Education anchors it. Prevents a dangerous drifting. In harbors of disembarkment, where mind unladens itself of precious freightage, it ensures it safest moorings.

A further impetus to study is the respect which education secures. It gives standing. In more ways than one deference is shown it. Men deport themselves better in its presence than removed from it. They are not so likely to swear, to relate obscene anecdotes, and to declare the improbable; not so likely to dispute angrily with each other, to stigmatize or call one another names.

I remember when a boy, seeing a man engaged with others in doing a certain piece of work for a minister, hurt himself, and though angry to redness at the accident repressing speech to a single utterance, but when "the man of the cloth" had gone away he said: "I tell you boys, but for the presence of the parson a moment ago and you would have heard some tall swearing."

Out of a drunken sleep, into which he had fallen, I awakened a man one cold night last winter. While I held him up, he began to shake himself, steady his limbs, rub his eyes, and gather his senses, swearing fluently in the mean time. At length when ready to start on his homeward way, he looked to see who was holding him. "Beg your pardon, your riverence," was his outburst on recognition, "if I had known it was you, I would have been a bit choicer of my language."

Out of respect to intelligence even the raiment is looked over and brushed and the face and hands and head given attention.

The teacher, the preacher is coming to-day says the woman of the back woods, and she catches her urchins with soiled face, and hands, and uncombed hair, and untidy dress, and subjecting them to what might be called a vigorous bath, she puts on them their best and cleanest wear. And is it not true, that in refined homes, and by refined people, there is a disposition to approach culture in neat attire and give it careful and clean entertainment?

As over against the darkness, daylight is respected, as men will not be guilty in the latter of what they will in the former, so over against ignorance is intelligence esteemed. The wicked and careless, unless hardened in their ways and habits, cannot do, cannot be, with it around, what they can, when and where absent. Respect is shown it, in the disposition common to men to give it audience, when it addresses itself to them; the profounder it is, the more patient as a rule the audience. In the early days of the great rebellion I saw a mob two hundred strong almost instantly called to order by it—a mob in whose hands was a rope to hang a man—a mob whose clamors were silenced, and who went home from the presence of its calm reasonings ashamed of their intended purpose. Highly gratifying as respect is, as we all realize it, should we not experience it, an impetus to study, since by study the knowledge is obtained that secures it?

And yet an impetus to study we shall mention is the influence education commands. It moulds the sentiment of the age. If the scholars of a country are pagan the populace will be pagan; if infidel the masses will be infidel; if Christian, that is the complexion that will obtain. "It was the boast of Voltaire as he scattered his infidel writings that he would destroy with his one hand the labors the twelve Apostles wrought with speech and two hands." But he miscounted, miscounted because he stood alone comparatively and the glorious Apostles had a learned and intrepid succession. One may shudder as he thinks what would be the condition of this bright land, if the giants in intellect, the leaders in thought, its scholars were not largely devoted to the truth as it is in Christ. In the very certain effect, as a moment's earnest thought will disclose and convince, you see the influence of education. Nothing runs parallel with this. Money may win the formal and temporary support of certain men to a specific cause, but education brought to bear up on them, converts them to that cause and makes them staunch, unfaltering, ceaseless supporters. In the effect which an educated mind has upon one uneducated is to be found ground for the activity of benevolent organizations in the diffusion of wholesome literature and the suppression of literature unwholesome.

Now it is far from an undesirable thing to have influence. A thing on the other hand really to be coveted. A thing every one should wish who sincerely loves God and loves the race; longs to do honor to the one and be of elevating consequence to the other. For thus the glory of the one and the welfare of the other is rendered doubly possible of promotion. Ah, what a lever in the matter of movement is education. The ordinary lever lifts a log, perhaps a building; this lever lifts a community, a nation, a continent, a world.

Find impetus, young men, to the study that will secure you a good education, in the good that you may thus be enabled to accomplish. The hope of the world is intelligence christianized or an intelligent christianity. Men are wanted to stem the tide of error and corruption that flows out upon and would fain overflow the land. Men are wanted whose influence shall be in measure and in nature like pure bright streams crossing the country in every direction, giving beauty, fertility and health to it. When Horace Mann, the great New England educator, was dying at his home at Yellow Springs, Ohio, he had all the students of Miami University pass through his room, that once more he might take them individually by the hand and once more to each address a word. To one who approached and who was especially gifted, nevertheless easy going, to the things of God not specially wedded, he said, "bend down your head," and when the student had inclined it the expiring Scholar moved his hands to and fro across it and remarking to himself, what a brain, three times uttered the words, Consecrate it. In imitation of that grand man we say to you, Young men, cultivate and consecrate your minds. Consecration will assist cultivation. Cultivation will give potency to consecration.

In the joy that will thus be given to parents, the pleasurable pride your well wishing instructors will feel; in the honor you will in this way become to your *alma mater;* in the safer and more profitable companion and friend you will thus be; in the loftier and nobler station in the varied other relations of life, from citizenship to membership in the militant church you will in this wise be enabled to occupy, in the advanced preparation that shall thus characterize you, for an intelligent beholding and understanding of the beauties and wonders of the eternal world, find additional impetus to study.

God Almighty, the gracious being who lit the genius that kindles in you, bless and prosper you in your career as students. May you never loose sight of your dependence upon him for unimpaired mental powers, nor forget that in your studies he can directly assist you, and will if importuned. The motto is worthy of constant remembrance by all students. It should be set in a frame work of fadeless green, or in green memory ever be cherished. "Bene orasse, est bene studuisse." "To have prayed well is to have studied well." May he bless the Faculty under whom your intellectual training and development shall go on: the Instutition in which the facilities to a complete collegiate education are afforded: the board of Directors who are the guardians of its interests and yours: the Agency that busies itself with the work of support and endowment: the Church that with loving eye and fostering heart watches it and centres in it richest expectations.

ALUMNI NOTES.

The Alumni were either so scattered during vacation as to elude the vigilant eye of the MOHTHLY marking their active whereabouts or retired to the coolness of some shady resort, pondering on "College days gone by."

Glad I lay me down,
As in my mother's lap: where I can rest
And muse secure.

Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg and Muhlenberg College.

Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, D. D., justly styled the Patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America, was born of Christian parents September 6th, 1711, at Eimbeck, a town of Hanover, Prussia. He was fully prepared for the work to which he was subsequently called in the providence of God, by a devout spirit and life, by eminent natural talent, and by a thorough classical and theological training. He attended classical schools in his native place and at Zellerfeld, and in 1735 entered the University of Gœttingen, established in that year. While a student at the University, he founded a charity school for children that developed into an Orphanage, which is still in existence. After graduating at Gœttingen, he spent some time also at Jena.

In 1738 he became a teacher in the extensive institutions of the Orphan House at Halle, where he gave instruction in Greek, Hebrew and some theological branches. Already imbued with the spirit of practical piety which distinguished the Halle School, his experience at Halle, and the influence of Rev. Dr. G. A. Francke, the head of the institutions there, under God, determined Muhlenberg's future career. In 1739 he accepted a call to the pastorate of Grosshennersdorf, for which he was examined and ordained at Leipsic. While on a visit at Halle, September 6th, 1741, Francke offered him "a call to the dispersed Lutherans in Pennsylvania." Without hesitation, he immediatly answered, "that he felt bound to go wherever Providence called him." He finally accepted this call as a Missionary to America, preached his farewell sermon to his congregation, and started from Halle for America, February 4th, 1742. He reached London, April 17th, and spent nine weeks with Dr. Ziegenhagen, the Lutheran Court Chaplain in London, and a warm friend of Lutheran Missions in America. Muhlenberg embarked for America June 13th, and after suffering indescribable misery in a voyage of 102 days, reached Charleston, S. C., September 23d.

He visited his German brethren at Ebenezer, Ga., and other places, and finally reached Philadelphia, November 25th, 1742. He found his Lutheran countrymen in a deplorable state of spiritual destitution, like sheep without a shepherd. He labored in season and out of season, chiefly in Pennsylvania, but also in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and even as far south as Georgia; preached in German, English and Dutch (Holland) as circumstances required; organized the first Lutheran Synod in this country, the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States; prepared constitutions, liturgies and hymnbooks for our early congregations, and as pastor at New Providence (the Trappe), New Hanover and in Philadelphia, built new churches, of which Zion's, in Philadelphia, was the largest church building in the United States. Upon him chiefly fell the care of all our churches, and in his superintendency he traveled on horseback, often at the peril of his life, through roadless forests and bridgeless streams. We mention last, though not least, that he reared a family distinguished in Church and State.

After a long and useful career, he entered into his rest October 7th, 1787. "By faith he being dead yet speaketh." Heb. 11: 4.

His godly life, his love for souls, his wide sympathy for all God's people, his strict loyalty to his Church and adopted country, his self-sacrificing devotion of his eminent abilities, of all that he was and had, to the work of the ministry in this new world, entitled him to be called, "*The Patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America.*" Space will not permit us to give a more detailed account of his useful life and labors. For this we refer the reader to that most interesting and excellent work of Dr. Mann, "The Life and Times of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg."

At the recent meeting (140th) of the Synod founded by Muhlenberg, centennial services were held in his honor, and a resolution was passed, calling upon the pastors and congregations to hold memorial services during the month of October, and to take collections for the endowment of the German professorship in Muhlenberg College. This is the College of our Synod, and was named in honor of Muhlenberg. Its distinquished first president was his great-grandson. It is the only institution bearing his name. He was himself most earnest in promoting Christian education. It is therefore most fitting that the Synod, which he founded, should in every way strengthen Muhlenberg College, and make it a lasting memorial of his name. The Synod had previously undertaken the endowment of the German professorship. It is now proposed to complete this work, and thus make permanent provision for this chair. If all our congregations take part, the amount required, about $18,000, can easily be secured, and our College be relieved annually of financial pressure on this account.

The College belongs to the Church, and is doing the work of the Church in preparing young men for the ministry, and in furnishing a thorough Christian education to our people. The Synod and the College, therefore, appeal to all our pastors and people to take active measures to hold Muhlenberg Memorial Services, and to secure substantial results in liberal collections for the cause of Christian education in Muhlenberg College. May God bless all such efforts to the honor and glory of His name. Amen.

T. L. SEIP,
President of Muhlenberg College.
ALLENTOWN, PA., August, 1886.

EXCHANGE.

On account of the early morning hour of College-journal day, we have but one exchange brought to our notice. It is the Pharos of the Pacific coast, not the Pharaohs of the Red Sea. It too was overwhelmed by the mighty waters of "difference of opinion," but like a Noah has safely escaped the devouring jaws of destruction. We wish unbounded success to the reborn fosterchild of Neptune.

PONTO.

BY GEORGE R. ULRICH.

[We are glad to have been permitted to publish this, the first poem of the author, in its original form and by our special request.—ED.]

One night in Spring long years ago,
As I would have my hearers know,
When night's dark veil had been let fall
And darkness now was over all,
My father when he ope'd the door
Let down before us on the floor—
Indeed it's true. It isn't made up,—
Right there before us, a little black pup.

The cur was brought from a neighbor's house
And he was scarcely a match for a mouse,—
To use a little hyperbole
So plain that every one can see.
For, plainly, a mouse is not very big,
He had better compared with a little pig
As that was nearer his true size
Than I can guess on any wise.

The dog was taken up in turn,
And no one did his visage spurn.
By some his bright eyes were admired;
His face, his form, till all were tired.
And now a stick, to have some fun,
Was dragged on the floor to see him run.
He'd catch it with his little paw
While at the lower end he'd gnaw—
As if a tiger mighty and strong
As if this time we had teased him wrong.

The night grew late, the pup must rest,
So mother's hand prepared a nest
And covered him up quite over head
Until it seemed that he were dead.
But as the grey of morning drew near
He wasn't dead, for all could hear
As through the house he went storming now,
At every step, him barking bow-wow.

The dogie now must have a name
And, that we all might choose the same,
My father, why, I do not know,
Gave him the Latin name Ponto.
A shorter name we all did hunt,
And found, by changing it to Pont,
It suited the dog with better taste.
'Twas shorter when one called in haste.

Long days and weeks and months wore 'way
And he increased by every day
In strength and worth, in beauty and size
And friendliness sparkeled in both his eyes.
A friend good natured and kind was he
As any dog could ever be
That had his strength and power to do
Both things of good and mischief too.
There never was a better dog
To chase the chickens or drive a hog.
The largest cow he'd never fear.
He'd run and catch her by the ear
Or, if his hold at the ear would fail,
He'd wait and catch her by the tail;
And there he'd hold and never yield
Till she was driven out of the field.

The years and seasons would come and go,
Each did us some new pleasure show,
In Autumn, when I'd go out to hunt
My only companion was this dog Pont.
He'd track the rabbit and chase the quail,
And pheasants through the woods would sail
As he went barking on their track
And I would make the old gun crack.

But Winter was the best of all,
As soon as snow began to fall
We'd watch, and on the first nice day
We'd catch, and hitch him in a sleigh.
The driver and Pont would climb the hill—
Sometimes we'd start at Student's Ville.
Some one would call him down below
And then, Oh! my, how he would go.

Such thoughts like these make one feel sad,
To think what pleasures he has had;
Again to think such joys are past
And that earth's joys can never last.
But as it is it may be best,
For pleasure itself might be a pest
If nothing changed from old to new.
Earth's joys would then indeed be few.

All things of earth must pass away
And old Pont too must have his day.
One morning long before the sun
Had sent its rays on any one,
Shade Mountain we agreed to scale.
The dog would follow in our trail.
He followed to the mountain top
Nor ere he reached it did he stop.

When thirsty and tired of wandering,
We started down and reached the spring.
'Tis half way down the mountain's side
And marks the place at which he died.
He did of its pure water lap
And then, without a chain or strap,
He followed the weapon to the spot
Where in a moment he was shot.
There right beside a pile of stone
He sank, he died without a groan.

O time, that crownest all with age
That changest tender youth to sage,
This brute thou leadest to his grave!
Not even good things dost thou save!
There in that forest he is dumb.
There nature chants his requiem.
Old Pont, old dog so good, so true,
Farewell, good dog, adieu, adieu.

—Changes.
—Promotions.
—Disappointments.
—New faces.
—Strange names.
—Wonderful persons.

—"Thou callest me earlier hither than my purpose was.—*Shakespeare*.

—Time—that of which the student is often a little too prodigal.

—The boys are already being greatly excited about the Lehigh County "Fair." (?)

—What brought some of the boys to Allentown a day earlier than usual? The Democratic State Convention.

—The Sophomore Class still maintains its ground as the largest class in college. The new additions are: Fegley, Hertzog, Lewis, Longacre and Seidle.

—Twenty-five thousand copies of the sketch of Muhlenberg's life, found on another page, are to be printed and a reasonable number to be distributed in each congregation.

—The Freshman Class is quite a large one, numbering twenty-six. Not only on account of number but also the individual ponderosity of several members do the once terrible Sophs tremble and turn pale at meeting with such robust Freshies. Hostile demonstrations have already been made by the intruders. The inhabitants of the once peaceful precincts have been awakened to the dreadful reality by hearing the long-winded yell of '91 at midnight. Conciliatory measures have been taken by the Sophs and those interested in their welfare, but the Freshies are here for "conquest." Further actions and demonstrations will be reported and published.

—Judging from the loads of watermelon rinds the janitor carries from the halls in the morning, the green grocers of town are well patronized by the students. Boys, have you forgotten your hygiene?

—The College Glee Club has again organized under its former efficient leader, Ulrich, '88. Two additions were made to the "warblers." They expect to publish their rates of engagements at an early date.

—The students are all expecting to turn out in the firemen's parade with their stoves. They will join the convention to debate a more commodious heating of their rooms, so that they might enter the list of honorary ex-firemen.

—The Junior Class is now reduced to eight members through the absence of Coleman, Eberts, Keedy and Rath. They think they will profit by the reduction since division into sections in certain recitations will no longer be necessary.

—The following are the names of the newly elected officers of the college base-ball club: President, J. H. Dubbs; Secretary and Treasurer, S. R. Weaver; Manager, John J. Yingling; Captain, H. S. Snyder. The association is limited.

—The Franklin Society at its regular meeting selected several new periodicals, two copies instead of one of the Allentown dailies, ordered a half dozen chairs and reduced the rate of admission to one dollar and twenty-five cents a year.

—Five thousand copies of the able address, delivered by President Seip, before the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, have been published by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees and can be procured by applying to Rev. Cooper.

—Since Prof. Bauman has made such an excellent change in the text book on chemistry, all recitations in that branch will hereafter be heard in the laboratory. The greater portion of the time will be devoted to experiments, for which the laboratory is now fully equipped.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

. President T. L. Seip, D. D., acting as delegate from the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, has been attending a meeting of the General Council, which met on the 8th inst. at Greenville, Mercer Co. The students are awaiting his return.

. Profs. M. H. Richards and J. A. Bauman officiated in the absence of the president.

. Prof. Garber met us all on our return with a beaming countenance and a cordial clasp of the hand. He of course claims us as his "boys," and as teachers in his Sunday School. We are glad to notice that so many have again engaged in the good work.

STUDENTS.

. "And is it time to go?"—Fetter, '88.

. Did you too much disgust—? —Reinhard, '91.

. Grahn, '89, has taken unto himself a —— cavalry cadet as a chum, lest his horses go adrift.

. Weaver, '90, is having his foretastes as frequent as ever. Sammy, she must be angelic, indeed.

. E. Rath and G. F. Coleman, ex-members of the Junior Class, paid us a visit at the beginning of the session.

. C. D. Clauss, '88, being detained at home by special business, intends to return to college by the beginning of October.

. I. B. R., '90, reports a nice time through vacation; and some one told us he *wants* to be *the* ladies' man of '90.

. Why did J. H. Dubbs, '90, blush deeply when the Doctor asked him to repeat: "Wer weiss wo dir dein Gluecke blueht?"

. Class '91 has just organized and some of its members are already prognosticating a wonderful scheming ingenuity. They purposed to "lay out" the Sophs in a grand rush and cremate Livy even before they learned to know him. Now, that sounds Freshmanic, doesn't it?

. J. J. Yingling, '90, spent part of his vacation in Lancaster county. He frankly admits that the county is productive of the "fairest amongst the fair."

. J. W. Richards and F. M. Seip, both of class '87, left this city for the Seminary in Philadelphia. C. J. Schadt accompanied the same for Pennsylvania University.

. That famous Roman general sent a dispatch to his senate, as follows: "*Veni, Vidi, Vici.*" I came, I saw, I conquered. D. J. G., '90, says: "I came, I saw, I *was* conquered."

. Prof. in History: "What countries does the Baltic Sea separate?"

S. R. W., '90: "Spain, — — —" &c.

The Professor was nonplussed, and the class serenely smiled.

. N. Miller, '90, says the best thing that Prof. Bauman has done for their class is the change in the study of Botany. He is now thinking, talking, singing and dreaming of the "Last Rose of Summer."

. The spirit of patriotism, or some other *pneuma*, moved a number of the students to attend the great Constitutional demonstration in Philadelphia. D. G., '88, coolly remarked that he was going to wait for the next.

. E. E. Schantz, formerly a member of '89, having left on account of ill health last year, intends to join class '90 by next January. To all appearances, '90 will be the largest class ever yet graduated at Muhlenberg.

. G. S. K., '90, "arrove" on the 5th inst., bringing himself with him. But his "Muse" or "Pegasus" has been silent during vacation. We should be pleased to hear from him again in a production similar to "To that Girl."

. E. O. Leopold is the only member left of '89 belonging to the Euterpean Literary Society. Undoubtedly he will enjoy the blessed experience of having no rival. He may well expect to be sovereign, supreme next year. "And ye do well to call him chief."

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

He went into a baker's shop,
A bashful youth was he,
"How much are kisses, please," he said,
And blushed perceptibly.

"They're twenty cents a dozen, sir,"
The maid said smilingly,
"But if you want them very much
I'll let you have some free."

"I didn't mean that kind," he said—
His cheek still redder grew—
"But if you want to throw them in
Ill' take some of them too."

—YALE RECORD.

RUBIES.

—You can behold such sights
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
While mine are blanched with ? ? ? fear.

—It is better to be the builder of your own name than to be indebted by descent for the proudest gifts known to books of heraldry.

—Fortune in men has some small difference made:
One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade;
The cobbler aproned, and the parson gowned,
The friar hooded, and the monarch crowned.

—Envy not greatness; for thou mak'st thereby
Thyself the worse; and so the distance greater.

—Wrongs do not leave off where they begin,
But still beget new mischiefs in their course.

—Oh ye who teach the ingenious youth of nations,
Holland, France, England, Germany or Spain,
I pray ye flog them upon all occasions:
It mends their morals, never mind the pain.

—Example is a living law, whose sway
Men more than all the written laws obey.

—It is far more easy to acquire a fortune like a knave than to expend it like a gentleman.

—Men are more eloquent than women made;
But women are more powerful to persuade.

—Nothing is more dangerous than a friend without discretion; even a prudent enemy is preferable.

—Express thyself in plain, not doubtful words,
That ground for quarrels or disputes affords.

—Weaknesses, so called, are nothing more nor less than vice in disguise.

—Ah, too convincing,—dangerously dear—
In woman's eye, the unanswerable tear.

—Who can cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast.

—The tones of human voices are mightier than strings of brass to move the soul.

—Every one is the poorer in proportion as he has more wants, and counts not what he has, but wishes only what he has not.

DESSERT.

—Why is life the riddle of all riddles? Because we must *all* give it up.

—A minister of the Gospel is a mender of souls. What leaky, *holely* specimens he gets at times to cobble *holy!*

—Why is the tolling of a bell like the prayer of a hypocrite? Because it is a solemn sound by a thoughtless tongue.

—A little girl was overheard to read with much earnestness the other day: "To err is *woman*, to forgive divine."—*Ex.*

—"Oh, you are too self-conscious," said a Soph to a Freshie. "I, self-conscious! I am conscious of nothing." "That's what I said," replied the Soph.

—Science enumerates 588 species of organic forms in the air we breathe. Just think of it! Every time you draw a breath, a whole zoological garden slips down your windpipe.

—Archimedes, you say discovered specific gravity on taking a bath. Why had the principle never before occurred to him? Perhaps this was the first time he ever took a bath.

—Felicia asked her brother to buy a Science Monthly for her because it had an article on "Ancient Methods of Flirtation." When he brought it home she said he was horrid and mean because it turned out to be on "Ancient Methods of Filtration."

—"That is probably the oldest piece of furniture in England," said a collector of antique curiosities to a friend, pointing to a venerable looking table as he spoke. "How old is it?" asked the friend. "Nearly four hundred years." "Pshaw! That is nothing. I have an Arabic table over 2000 years old." "Indeed!" "Yes, the multiplication table."

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EDITORIALS.

TO an institution of learning in our day a *collection of books* on various topics of learning are an essential feature. A library is easily procured if it means so many cases with so many volumes and such binding for the volumes in each case. But a *collection of books*—conlego—selected—to satisfy the real want of an institution of learning is not a matter of slight importance. To select those works which are really a standard in science, a charm in poetry, an untainted existence in fiction, a true record in history, an exact statement in biography, exemplary for facts and style, is a task from which a mental Hercules might shrink. Not an unnecessary reduplication of volumes in one department nor a scarcity of eminently desirous in another is something to be attained only through the untiring efforts of a mature and experienced mind.

But look we for such a selection in our own College, and what find we? A *College* library fed by the wornout volumes of some retiring philanthropist, the Records of the Government and an occasional addition worth having. The *Society* libraries growing in proportion to the number of members in each, since the society fees are mostly expended for that purpose. But who does the selecting? The students in session of their separate bodies, at the motion of any one of its members and *his* recommendations. Each one without a moment's reflection must be convinced of the faulty method and their incompetency for making a suitable, extensive selection out of the millions of volumes extant. Again and again has it happened that an echo of regret has been heard after the realization of the disappointing purchase.

Why not mend these matters? Why not unite the three libraries into one under a supervising committee, consisting of members from each society and members of the faculty selected for that purpose? You confront me perhaps with the astounding statement that we have not the proper accommodations for such an arrangement. I admit that things are not as they might be. But why not put all the "Public Records" in one of the old library halls and the Encyclopedias, as books of reference, in another? In that way, with some additional shelves, room number seven would answer the present need.

To bring the matter to the reader's notice, we propose the following plan; not that it is the best nor even fully worked out, but a crude form for discussion. Let it be the

"Joint Library of Muhlenberg," the control of which is to be under the supervision of a committee consisting of, say the President of the College, the Professor of English Literature, the Professor of Sciences and one member of the Senior Class from each Society. The latter to be elected annually. Let these have general supervision of the library with the full power of purchasing books and selecting and compensating such librarians as may be necessary for the working of said library. The library proper to be open twice each week at such stated time as shall be convenient to students for the exchange of their books. The students to be allowed to have out a certain number of books, and so as to insure sufficient circulation, said books to be out only two weeks. The room for the books of reference to be open daily at stated times for a proper period.

In return for a pledge of such continued arrangement, the societies promise to contribute seventy-five per cent of the amount of membership fee. In this way a library might be build up that would soon rival the best in the land. For bringing the matter into full view we invite a discussion in these columns. May we not have the opinion of the faculty in regard to the matter? Will not the thoughtful students give vent to their opinions in these columns?

ESPECIALLY valuable and of personal interest to each student are the contents of an article by Dr. Mann in the "Herold und Zeitschrift." With eagle eye he takes in the whole situation, with mastermind comprehends all the bearings and with skilled pen portrays what each one reflecting on the importance of the subject, must feel. The article is headed "Das Deutsche und die deutsche Professur in Muehlenberg College." No one will for a moment dispute the value of the German language, especially in Pennsylvania, although he may underrate its value as a part of his education. The "High German" will for time to come play an important part in the professions; especially will this be the case in the Gospel Ministry. Many a student, blinded by a "sore prejudice" at his entrance as to the importance of studying "Dutch," and content with a little knowledge of "Das Schulhaus an der Creek" dialect, would willingly remain ignorant of grammatical German, while thousands are spent by others to attain even a limited store of that noble tongue in its purity. Partly on account of this frequent misconception does the German Professorship become of greater importance. That to him who is able to handle the English and her sister language, the German, there is open a wider sphere of activity and a greater circle of usefulness will be denied by none and heartily assented to by many. Therefore let the authority of Muhlenberg College give this language a prominent place. Let each student always bear in mind its importance for active life and remember in his study "What is worth while doing at all, is worth doing well." In four years something substantial can be acquired by the student—if he will. Let each student by proper application and appreciation of that language raise that chair to its deserving dignity and thus go forth from these walls as a living demonstration of the "Werth des Deutschen" and the wisdom of endowing such a "Professur."

IN the September number we gave a short account of '88's lecture course, with subjects, dates, etc. We would here ask our readers not to forget what was there stated, and now give some reasons why we hope that these lectures will be largely patronized by our friends. The first lecture on "Lord Hamlet" will be delivered on the 25th inst. The class has decided to give a course of three lectures at the same rate at which heretofore six were given. Let no one be alarmed at this statement. You all know the lecturer; and you can much better afford to invest a dollar for something whose value you know, than invest half that amount for a "cat in the bag." For, in our age of false representation, by looking at unknown men through newspaper spectacles, we generally receive immensely magnified images; and the result is, that when we come to see them with our good, naked eyes, we are slightly disappointed, because of having expected too much. This can not be the case with Mr. Beck here, for you are guided by your personal knowledge of him.

Nor let any one think of getting tired to hear the same man thrice. It is true, "variety is the spice of life." But, we eat the "staff of life" thrice a day, and, under normal conditions, relish it every time. So will we these lectures—relish them, provided we come with good literary taste. And should we feel no special cravings, we should, nevertheless, make our appearance, for the lecturer just knows how to serve up literary tables so as to make them most delicious, *stimulating* an appetite for a cultured taste and a hearty repast.

'Tis true also that there will be *only* three lectures; but that will be to your advantage. In our time of "pressing business," no one, seeking truth, cares to read lengthy articles spun out a yard long for the sake of exhibiting linguistic richness, nor listen to a long series of uncertain lectures either, for the sake of getting a few *brainy* ideas. In short, we could enumerate almost endless reasons why these lectures should be patronized, and none why they should not.

Shakespeare was a wonderful genius with an understanding of the human heart as but few men ever had. What a pity it is that he is so little known, and often falsely represented! Shakespeare—one of the greatest, yet perhaps the most humble writer that ever lived!

Mr. Beck will make the great poet speak for himself, and doubtless bring to light astonishing revelations.

Students, happiness is not for one alone. Let your saccharine halves have an opportunity to enjoy with you these intellectual treats.

THERE was a surprising and unexpected new feature on the program of duties, Friday morning, Sept. 23d. While eagerly engaged in the pursuit of truth, all at once our attention was attracted by gushing strains of distant music. The subjects on hand scarcely dismissed, and there came marching upon the front campus, ex-Senator C. R. Lantz, of Lebanon, followed by the Perseverance Band and the Lebanon Hook and Ladder Co., giving us a grand serenade.

Of course, it is useless to mention that we dispensed with the latter half of the first recitation, and one and all went to welcome our complimenters. They rendered us choice selections in first-class style. The Perseverance Band was pronounced one of the best in the great Firemen's parade the day previous; and we can truly state that these Lebanon visitors left a favorable impression upon the citizens of Allentown in general, and, in consequence of their respect shown us, upon all connected with Muhlenberg.

But the surprise did not end here. Having familiarized ourselves more intimately through happy greetings, President T. L. Seip, D. D., led our newly formed friends into the College chapel, showing them the improved interior, after which the band favored us with another thrilling selection. The President then, in his usual pleasing manner, gave an appropriate address. The Doctor assured them that we highly appreciated the honor they had shown us.

He said that with cheerfulness he was reminded of his pleasant visit to Lebanon some years ago, and of his friendly reception there, when he was canvassing for the benefit of the College. It was there that he received his first thousand dollars as an endowment to our institution, from Mr. George H. Reinoehl, an esteemed citizen of Lebanon. Hon. Cyrus R. Lantz also liberally contributed to the same cause, and he had come with his men, still showing his interest in our welfare.

The Doctor closed with words of encouragement to the band, saying among other things, music is a sister to poetry; it is one of the finest of the fine arts; it elevates, ennobles; he who is gifted with a talent for music, and cultivates it, can confer a great blessing upon fellow men.

Our friends marched off with beaming countenances amidst happy cheers of farewell, while we resumed the duties of the next hour with refreshed minds and hearts. The "boys" seem to have no objections whatever to surprising new features of that kind.

Latin and Greek.

BY PROF. CHAS. C. BOYER, '85.

What position should the Classics occupy in our educational scheme? Here is an old question and one that has often been the field of discussion by the ablest educators in the past and present. It certainly does not look like presumption for any one to say the same things over again; yet the present article will perhaps be of some help to those whom it intends especially to reach. I have reference to my fellow-students and the students of our own schools. This article therefore affords me a pleasant privilege of converse with the young people referred to. It is not intended to be a learned discussion, but rather as a serious effort to lead the students in Latin and Greek to a better understanding of their daily duties and privileges. Vaunting objectors and innocent inexperience fling their sneers into the face of the unsuspecting, and often produce mischief. Our article is intended to show that the subject has a strong affirmative side and that we can reach some positive conclusions in the matter. If this discussion should incite to further investigation on the part of the student addressed, I will have been amply rewarded for writing on a favorite topic, thoughts that are uppermost, and if a deeper interest is taken in these studies by any reader, I feel confident that he will be all the happier for it.

The question before us is not whether Latin and Greek should be studied at all, or not; it is rather with reference to the *position* of the Classics in our school system and scheme.

In order to help us form proper deductions it is clearly necessary that we entertain an accurate and definite notion about the term *Education*.

It is generally understood that "education" is the harmonious and healthful development of all our powers, accompanied by information so that we may reach the broadest culture. It implies that the object of all this is the appreciation and cheerful acceptance of our relations to ourselves, our fellowman and God. But what *process* of training shall we undergo in order that such a result may be obtained?

The world of knowledge affords various fields for exercise; but we are struck on first consideration with the amazing abundance in which we are to struggle. What shall be done? If we can not enter into every field, we can surely select those which are found the best adapted to our environments. But *how* shall we select? On what bases? These questions bring us back to the necessary exercises for the harmonious and healthful development of all our powers. It need not here be stated what these powers are.

Whichever field of exercise, therefore, affords the more varied, the most numerous and the most healthful development of our faculties, claims our attention, and we are in a manner constrained to select *it* as the *central basis* in any true educational system. Let us advance the statement that *Latin* and *Greek* should occupy this central position. Then what are its claims? The student on reflecting carefully will find that it is a proper exercise for the *observing powers* if he *studies* Latin or Greek. He will readily recall how sharply the eye and the ear are challenged even in the declensions and inflections that so torment him in his earlier and often later efforts to master the Classics. We all know how close observation is demanded in the practical application of grammatical forms to the text on hand. The apparently trifling *ending* or *augment* assumes a wondrous importance and we learn to look upon the little customers with something like a sacred awe, only felt and appreciated by the initiated. Perhaps there is no better field for *Memory*-training in the whole course of our studies even through College. Away from present observation, but yet distinctly clear in our mind is the recollection of our Herculean efforts at committing the *declensions* and *conjugations*.

What a tug, what a vigorous application, what concentration was called into action and how tickled we all felt when the smoke of battle died away and we stood on some height, far above the common world, looking down from the Nominative case independent to the Alblative absolute, or from the *o eis ei* of the Greek verb to the gentlemanly dude, the second Aorist tense. About there, and just about then we felt that our Memory was beginning to show pretty large dimensions and surprising capacity for tension. Well, then came (and by the way they still come) the long lists of unheardof words, a Proteus vocabulary and strings of synonyms. Just about then we all felt like throwing up the sponge, and yielding to the irresistible fates. We said to ourselves that we could not retain these words if we studied till we got to be 999 years old. We stood a sort of dumbfounded and non-plussed in recitation almost every day, and yet we were beginning to think that after all we could remember more of the rascals every day. What a discovery! It went through the system like an electric shock, and every one of us would have staked his new Sunday coat and pantaloons in a bet that he could beat the other "fellers" in a memory contest. But the Memory drill in Latin and Greek does not consist only in forms, but in the associated topics of Biography, History, Antiquity, Mythology, Morals, Politics and even Philosophy. The skillful instructor will always find points of suggestion in his texts for the cultivation of Memory in these respects. How strong by and by this Memory of ours becomes! We almost *feel* it growing and expanding, so that it takes us only half as long to get our lesson even in other departments. It may be said that there is hardly time enough to pay attention to these topics. This lies almost altogether in the decision of the teacher. The teacher ought to take time, and must even at the expense of *quantity* if he would cultivate the proper methods of study and save his class from turning out a *wretched failure*.

The study of Latin and Greek is a splendid training for the *Imagination*. The authors pursued in our classic chase are full of the noblest and boldest imagery. We mention only Virgil and Homer here. Now the mind is compelled to look upon these images again and again during the efforts to master the constructions. Finally these images stand in all clearness of language and picture before the mind. I need not here refer to the beauties of the imagination conjured up in the classic mind. Those who have tasted the sweets thereof know better than words of mine can tell and those whom I address will not question the statement.

These branches are an excellent field for the cultivation of the *Judgment*. The distinctive elements of Judgment are discrimination and decision; and certainly these are both in strong demand whenever the learner adapts the word of his translation to the text before him. He must select from a sort of confused mass, and decide which is the term that will express the *force* and *shade* of par ticle, word and idiomatic phrase. When the difficulties, for example of Cæsar's construction, are investigated, the student finds it requisite for him to marshal all his force of judgment in order that he may clearly see his way through. Sometimes it is wading knee deep, but finally the finished sentences repose in strong, plain and polished composition. Here is a process for the cultivating of this power that can hardly be equalled; and where in social, political or moral life do we not need accurate decisive judgment, so that we may be *useful* and *happy* in life as well as fill our missions adequately.

Nor is *Reason* neglected here. The arrangement of clauses and even phrases or words with their various inflections and cases is only an outward symbol of the inner thought process. Investigation of the one and attention to it leads right up to the other. The irresistible relation between the two *compels* the mind to reason. The links between the clauses of complex sentences, the apparent breaks between verse and verse, all charm and challenge the Reasoning power. But how much more could be said here if we were to allude to illustrations of Philosophy and Analysis with which the Classics abound. Think for a moment of Xenophon and Plato, or even the Latin authors with all their Oratory, Rhetoric and Satire.

Latin and Greek can not be equalled in facility for training the student even in the *Grammar* and *force* of his own mother tongue. The contrast of phrase with phrase, the chaos of synonyms all afford the means for securing an accurate and forcible style. Our selection of vernacular words, the taste we manifest, and shades of meaning we convey are determined largely by Classic training. It is a most excellent opportunity for *composition* and affords a fair opening into the practices of *Literary Criticism.*

For want of space I shall have to let the reader examine these statements at his leisure.

We have as yet said nothing about the natural clustering of Biography, History, Mythology and all the rest of the well known host round about this Classic field. It is hardly necessary to say more than that *taste* for these departments is awakened, and that ample opportunity for *exercise* in them is also at hand.

The study of Latin and Greek, if rightly pursued, forms and establishes *proper habits* of the Mental Machinery. Attention, interest, concentration, regularity, perseverance, patience, practical application and a vigorous application, too, are all fostered by these exercises, as you will readily admit.

Suppose we all admit these claims, what has the objector to say? We will indicate some of his objections, and feel sure that the reader can at a glance see the fallacy in his statements and the unfounded prejudice for his statements. They are such as

1. The results do not justify the *expense.*
2. Other courses of study *would afford* the *same* discipline.
3. There is not much *commercial value* in the matter.
4. Many *so-called* Classical students are a failure.
5. *Able men* object to the study of Latin and Greek.
6. It is not in the line of the *nineteenth century* progress.
7. It does not furnish a *complete* outfit for the professions.
8. Certain institutions of learning humor this *indolent* taste.
9. We have no use for the *Ancient* Morals, Philosophy, &c., in them.
10. Latin and Greek are only studied by *many* because of *habit* and *sentiment.*

The fallacies lie in the terms italicized above.

If space were allowed us in this journal, we should like to show how all these objections are mere subterfuges, and that Latin and Greek can *not* be replaced by *equal opportunities* in *History*, *Natural Science* or *Mathematics*, though we certainly admit the high claims of all these in an educational system.

Great writers have written again and again on these comparisons and to them we are referred. Our cherished wish is that the young people of our own institutions may love their Latin and Greek dearly; and certainly we recognize the *proof* of this in the large number who study these branches now.

Pennsylvania German Literature.

I.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN.

"The beginning of the German immigration into this country was the arrival at Philadelphia, on the 6th of October, 1683, of the 'Concord,' a ship of 500 tons burthen. The party on this vessel consisted of thirty-three persons,—thirteen men with their families—who were mostly, if not all, from Crefeld, a city of the Lower Rhine, near the borders of Holland, though a single immigrant from higher up the Rhine, Francis Daniel Pastorius, of Frankfort, had reached Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1683. Their religious convictions were doubtless those of Mennonites, but all ultimately became Quakers.

"It must be admitted that the early Germantowners were not precisely typical of the later great wave of German immigration. This, when it began to flow freely, into Pennsylvania about 1730, included a large proportion of Lutherans and German Reformed people, who were peaceful people, but not of the fierce sects. And in modern times it has been made up in great part of Catholic Germans on the one hand, and on the other of that free-thinking, creed-despising element whose want of religious feeling is in particular contrast to the very strong convictions which deeply characterized the first colony."—*The American, 1883.*

"Beginning with the purchase of the Germantown tract by the Frankfort Company, Penn secured the colonization of his new province by a large body of excellent settlers from a class of well-to-do Germans, all in search of a country where they could worship God in their own way and under the leadership of Francis Daniel Pastorius, a man of great learning and real executive ability. * * * The successive settlements of the Moravians at Bethlehem, of the Dunkers at Ephrata, and of other branches of the same peace loving and law-abiding class of emigrants, as well as the large population of Reading and its neighborhood were for many years almost unbroken by other people and other languages than German. Gradually, however, the great natural advantages of Reading and Bethlehem led to the establishing of important manufacturing and railroad enterprises in and near these towns, and the German element has been overwhelmed by the rapid population of all nationalities. The rural population of Lancaster and the adjoining counties still remain largely unchanged, and the Pennsylvania Germans have spread slowly but almost irresistibly down through the great valleys of this State and of Maryland and Virginia, and throughout many of the Western counties of Pennsylvania, until there is hardly a purely agricultural district in which they do not make themselves felt alike by their industrious and successful farming and by their steady adhesion to the faith and forms of their ancestral worships.

"Fortunately they are rapidly growing into a fuller and more hearty zeal for education, and schools, newspapers, and a literature of both temporal and theological kinds are effectively working upon the rising generations. The Pennsylvania Germans are to-day found represented in Congress, in the great universities, in churches of all denominations, in the leaders of science and art and manufactures, on the Bench, at the Bar, in medicine, everywhere, in short, where perseverance, steadfast progress and real earnestness of purpose and capacity might be expected."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"Here (to Pennsylvania) the German brought his native industry, and employed it in the development of agricultural wealth, while his devout spirit was nourished with the same food it had fed on at his old home, being furnished by the Bible, Hymn-book and Catechism, which constituted his small but much used library. Undesirous of political position, he left the cares of government and the quest for office to his more ambitious English neighbors, and diligently labored simply to build up homes for himself and his children. In time he sent off colonies to the neighboring counties of Maryland, the agricultural lands of the Virginia Valley, and even to the near settlements of Ohio. Fusion with his neighbors was at first slow, because he clung with great tenacity to his native tongue, in which he pertinaciously sought to conduct the religious and mental education of his children. But time and the wonderful transformative influence of America wrought the German characteristics into the American character which he assumed."—*Lewis H. Steiner, M. D., in the Independent, 1880.*

"When settling in this country, the Germans followed the streams, preferring the heavy-timbered low-lands, manifesting a special preference for the limestone districts, where the land, when exhausted, could more easily be renewed and be kept in a constant state of greatest productiveness. These tendencies of the earlier emigrants are to be found not only in Lancaster county, but are clearly defined in the broad lime-stone belt which sweeps across the State, including in its area the cities of Easton, Allentown, Reading, Lebanon, Lancaster, York and Harrisburg.

"These influences thus traced in New York and Pennsylvania have also been operative, and may be alike followed in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and all the Western States, and may account in a large measure for the absence of Lutheran congregations in New England."—*Stall's Year Book, 1887.*

To sum up, the Pennsylvania Germans are chiefly an agricultural people and belong mostly to the Lutheran and Reformed churches.

Onoko.

BY JAMES F. LAMBERT, '88.

High hills can wear their caps of lasting snow.
The sturdy oak his stubborn strength may show;
But none the less, the strongest heart must yield,
When hope is lost and darkness veils the field.
'Tis strange that God his creatures so has made,
And stranger still that none could yet relate
What is the pang of heart at such a time,
When broken love has wiped them out of line.

Some ask me where to spend their summer days.
They can't decide from all the various ways,
Which to them would the most instructive be;
And where, from care and toil completely free,
Delight and comfort they could wholly find,
Renew the body, ease a burdened mind.

Go seek the hills, the valleys or the brook;—
But, friend, do not instruction overlook.
Niagara and Glen Onoko, both
Have histories ah! far from being loath
To tell of tragic scenes of days gone by,
To which the roaring falls alone reply.
The Glen, why is ONOKO prominent,
Why are my thoughts exclusively thus bent?

I see the Indians climb along that wall,
Just from whose edge I see the water fall,
And from its bosom dash white sheets of spray,
"As if the ocean waves had lost their way."
I see a white man pay a visit there,
Upon an Indian maiden tall and fair;
But how the squaws and chiefs do eye him still,
As more and more he visits that rough hill.

'Tis love! that charming Indian maid has won
The white man's heart; this turns the scale of fun.
O white man, you may have a noble option!
Take the girl and make her your adoption.
But guard, the Indian is a cunning man;
And if he sees your scheme, detects your plan,
Your handsome choice to death will be condemned,
Your heels they'll crowd, your scalp and life they'll rend.

Ah, true their plans were caught, as soon as made.
Great councils called, the plans before them laid;
To which each warrior swore his great disgust;—
Yes, part they shall and surely die they must.
They called the girl, refused her absolution:
Next morning sun must see her execution.

She left that court, with fear and sorrow bent,
"Back to what used to be her home she went."
She could not rest, no sleep was in her eye.
Her thoughts were lost: how sad she had to die.
She left her hut, when night was still as death;
On tip-toe, tracked her course without a breath,
Down to the stream which leadeth to the fall,
Half dreaming, soon she'd hear an Indian call,
Whence all her tribe would know that she was there,
To flee from death and breathe free morning air;
Would take her to the scalping knife, before
Darkness had fled, her time of grace was o'er.

Thus half in fright and half in hope, she climbed
From rock to rock, then'd stop to read her mind:
What she should do, should morning her o'ertake.
But now she reached the rock where waters break.
Here stood our poor, a weeping human soul,
Upon the edge where waters deathly roll.
The wind played wildly 'mid her hair's long strands.
The jagged rocks had torn her feet and hands.
The foaming water fell before her eye,
As morning dawn faint lit the eastern sky.

Oh! what to do, she knew not where nor how;—
Unless she'd leap the falls and faintly trow,
The Great Spirit, who took their fathers home,
Would shield her corpse and for her sins atone.
Then boldly sprang she into space unknown.
No sigh was heard, the waters drowned her groan.
Thus ended love; the foolish girl her life,
For trying what she knew could not pass strife.

This paints a scene which none may soon forget.
Onoko, daughter of that chief is dead,
And leaves her name a stamp upon the fall,
Whence fled her tribe;—yes fled the Indians all.
The white man fled and none has ever known,
If he the blame upon himself had thrown.
This is the lesson I would have it teach:
Do not try more than you feel sure you'll reach.

"'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be peaked up with a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow."

—The *Pennsylvania College Monthly* deserves notice for its scope and general good taste. We appreciate the thought expressed under the article: "The Ideal Education," viz., that an important part of a man's education is not so much the result of text-book learning, as that which grows out of the absorption of ideas. The author of "The Dramatic Element in our Nature" especially deserves credit.

—The *College Times*, published in behalf of Southwest Kansas College, contains a good description of the institution. Cadmus Literary Society, judging from the description, is a good feature, as all such bodies are when properly carried on. Longfellow's life finds a grand introduction in the number before us There seems, however, to be too much advertising of the College and not enough literary matter.

—Especially attracted were we to the *College Message* by the article on "The Moral in Art." Beauty, Truth, Goodness and Love, all come from God and can therefore not be contradictory emanations. Art when true and genuine is ennobling, elevating; but if improperly understood as incompatible with moral purpose, Society's deadly enemy, Satan's best friend. Heartily do we also join in its praise of manhood. Peter Cooper well deserves a prominent place in our estimation for his qualities as a man.

—The "Welcome" on the first page of the *Thielensian* we heartily re-echo. They deserve recognition from a mightier pen than ours. The copy before us contains quite a number of eminent articles, and should we begin to remark on the points calling for recognition, the space allotted to us for exchange would not suffice for an introduction. The journal is well gotten up and matter instructive as well as interesting; but, it seems, the proof reader must have been out calling too late when he made his corrections.

—*The Pennsylvanian* has made its appearance in its extensive garb. Especially interesting and important is the eloquent oration by Provost Pepper. Quite ingeniously does he touch on Franklin the Bostonian (?) as the founder of an institution "for the largest encouragement of letters, arts and science." Pre-eminently fitting is the response of President Cleveland, acknowledging the exalted position of institutions of learning. With warm words does he speak of the cradle of our noble constitution and the protector and preserver of the traditions and incidents of its birth.

—*The Haverfordian* appears to be quite lavish with its criticism and sarcastic reflections on some of its sister journals The exchange of one does not contain enough and does therefore not deserve the name, "because" it was not measured by the *Haverfordian* yardstick. True, the *Haverfordian* is well gotten up, but, it seems to us, to allow almost four pages to sporting news in a literary journal, is giving muscle more than its proportion of "literary prominence." Spontaneously do the words of Cradock come to our mind on its perusal:

> "In town I'll fix my station,
> And try to make a bluster in the nation."

—We would re-echo some of the practical suggestions and admonitions of the *Illini* for the benefit of our "boys." Patronize the advertisers of the MONTHLY. Make proper use of Library. Compose your own productions. Begin on the first day of school. Especially practical and important were some of the thoughts in one of the articles. The world judges men by capacity for labor. Do not say "where can I find something about my subject?" but resort to your own mind, if you wish to increase that capacity. You may not fathom the profound depth of Bacon, Agassiz or Beecher, but you can get the benefit of thinking.

—We are glad to notice the bright appearance of the *Pacific Pharos*. We were also pleased to notice the endorsement of the faculty to its welfare. The criticism on restriction of College Journals by faculties is well put, but if a little more conservatism were observed, this would not be the case; as we think it to be to the interest of each institution to be represented in the journalistic field. The copy before us is excellently gotten up, contains some pretty scraps of poetry, and a good article on the ability of Chaucer and one on Beecher's trip to England. The editorials are out of proportion for the interest of athetic sports.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'72. ENGAGED IN BIG ENTERPRISES.—Our former fellow-citizen, Wm. P. Snyder, Esq., of Philadelphia, was in town for a few hours this morning. He left at noon for home. On Saturday he will leave for Los Angelos, California, to establish a trust company there with a capital of $2,000,000. While in the West he will organize a land improvement company with an immense capital at Tucson, Arizona. At St. Louis he will organize the St. Louis Canal Company. Mr. Snyder will return in about six weeks.—*Chronicle and News.*

'73. Rev. Charles J. Hirzel, pastor of Christ Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, has received a call to Holy Trinity, Scranton.

'73. Rev. John Nicum, of Syracuse, N. Y., has received and accepted a call to St. John's Church, Rochester, N. Y.

'74. David F. Eyster, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa., was lately married to Miss Emma Seiple, of Allentown, Pa.

'74. James L. Schaadt, Esq., is chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Lehigh County, with headquarters at Allentown.

'75. Edwin H. Stine, Esq., besides being a good lawyer, is also an active fireman; and, as President of the Good Will Company, made a handsome appearance in the large parade held at Allentown during the State Firemen's Convention.

'78. Preston M. Gernert, Esq., now has his law office in Bethlehem, Pa.

'79. Edwin J. Lichtenwalner, Esq., has been elected a member of the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee by his political brethren of Lehigh County.

'79. Among the many good-looking Lebanon firemen in the Allentown parade we noticed Dr. John K. Reinoehl, Physician to the Lebanon County Alms House.

'80. Jonas F. Kline, Esq., captured one of the Democratic prizes of Lehigh County, Pa., by being nominated as a candidate for Prothonotary of said county. The beauty of it is that a nomination means an election. So shake, "Jony," on your good luck.

'80. We must congratulate another member of '80 on his promotion. Benjamin Sadtler, after a four years' experience in laboratories at Denver and Pueblo, has been elected Professor of Metallurgy in the Colorado School of Mines, Golden Colorado. Good for you, Ben. We are glad of it.

'82. TWO YOUNG LAWYERS BANQUETED.—One of the most interesting events in the lives of D. R. Horne and Oscar J. Stine, Esqs., two young attorneys of the Lehigh County Bar, took place last evening. Messrs. Horne and Stine will leave on Monday night to seek their fortunes in the West and will locate in Wichita, Kansas, which is at this time enjoying the greatest boom of any city west of the Mississippi River. The friends of these young lawyers in this city can be counted by the score, and a party of ten or twelve of them some time ago assumed the task of giving Messrs. Horne and Stine a farewell banquet. The Fairview House was selected as the place for giving them a "send-off." The arrangements were quietly planned and last evening Messrs. Horne and Stine were enticed to Mr. Hefel's popular hostelry on some pretext. The surprise of both, when escorted into the banquet hall, was complete and their bewilderment was so great that they were unable to give expression to their feelings for some time. The banquet was a royal one.

'83. Rev. John C. Graepp, of Brockport, N. Y., has been elected pastor of the German Mission, Scranton, Pa.

'84. Rev. Hiram J. Kuder, a late graduate of the Seminary, has entered upon his duties as professor in Hagerstown Female Seminary, Hagerstown, Md.

'84. Rev. James O. Leibensperger, of Girardville, Pa., was lately married to Miss Fianna E. Miller, of Berks County, Pa.

'85. C. Ernest Wagner, who is making a trip through England, France, Germany and Italy, in company with Wm. A. Sadtler, of '85, contributes some very interesting letters to the Allentown *Daily Item*.

'85. Yehl has charge of the Blue Church, at Coopersburg, where he preaches regularly on Sundays.

'85. Weber and Lynch visited the House of Refuge recently. What next?

'85. Fry still continues to read services in Dr. Seiss' church.

'86. Kretschman, after recovering from his illness, has gained flesh so rapidly that he and Jeffries may now be said to be "two of a kind."

'86. Loder has just returned from a short trip to *Canada!*

'86. Keever rejoices in the return of his chum Passavant.

'86. Waidlich assists Rev. Francis Schmidt, '84. Revs. Weiskotten and Hoppe, '85, have been preaching in German for Dr. Spaeth during his absence in Germany.

'87. Schettler assists his chum, Schmidt, in doing honors to occasional visitors. Happy Schet!

'87. Kuehner seems shorter by *a half* and makes suspiciously frequent visits home.

'87. R. J. Butz, G. W. Richards and Frank Lewis were guests of the Seminary boys during the celebration.

—Mazy.
—Hazy.
—Lazy.
—Blush.
—Rush.
—Crush.

—Sir? ——.

—Chestnuts!

—Have you exhausted your stock?

—The Junior class is a picked one. "Yeah, before they were ripe."

—Have you butter at your boarding-house? You bet and he's a kicker.

—The month of October has two full moons. The boys are exultant.

—Anxious Inquiry.—Who was the delegate to the Temperance Convention?

Sophomoric Etymology. — Rust is from Rus, the country. To rust is to live in the country.

—The three Sophs didn't get the Freshies' canes, because three W's were too double for them.

—Professor's instruction to the verdant orator in chapel—"Stand straight and deliver your speech."

—The Senior class shall hereafter be known by the name "Immortal thirteen." Why? I don't know.

—The Prep who can stand up and correct his Professor is indeed a brave hero and a "hoary sage" in bloom.

—The irregularities of the teeth, says a philosopher, are the result of an irregular tongue. Boys, don't gape!

—Medical Advice.—The ravages of dyspepsia are most quickly dispelled by proper regard to prescriptions of Dr. Skinflint.

—Reading boys, explain.—"A man just returning from Reading was heard quoting Lord Bacon, 'Reading makes a (hic) full man.'"

—Excited Sophs.—We tell you not a verdant but a peanut class is the Freshman—just roasted. We venture to say and well done too.

—Although "Fair week" was a misnomer to the disgust of some of the boys, others report a high degree of enjoyment during that time.

—The Preps make a real good appearance in their hunting caps. They did well in their selection, and the act shows at least some degree of the spirit of unanimity.

—The College Glee Club is reveling in the memory of another engagement fulfilled. The best time, most charming ladies and richest refreshments, at Bethlehem, is the record this time. They say the special palace car on that night can give testimony to their exultant voices and exuberant spirits.

—It is disgusting to the dignified Soph to see the Fresh scraping the pavement with his cane in *his* presence. They hereby call attention to the fact that they are not at all related to Job, and having their resentment once aroused, they will not be appeased by anything, on the part of the Fresh, short of "total abstinence" from canes.

—On the 7th inst. the faculty and a number of students attended the impressive memorial services at Trappe. The editors availed themselves of the delightful and vastly instructive trip. Passing their "sister college," Ursinus, they felt themselves invited by their relation. With warm feeling do we cherish our acquaintance with Messrs. Ralph Royer and Lentz, who kindly showed us through the building and grounds. During the course of the day we had the pleasure of visiting not only the old church but also the house which H. M. Muhlenberg built and in which he died, as also his memorable grave, adorned by a plain marble slab, with the inscription, "*Qualis et quantus fuerit, non ignorabunt sine lapide futura saecula.*"

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

. Prof. M. H. Richards is occupying Dr. Laird's pulpit in the city of Philadelphia, while the latter is on a visiting tour in Europe.

. Prof. Davis Garber has the Sophs embraced in dihedral angles. They feel the tight position, but it is hoped they will survive.

. President T. L. Seip, D. D., attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Synod, which convened at Reading, Tuesday, October 4.

. Rev. C. J. Cooper, Treasurer of the College, is having in his charge printed copies of an address on Muhlenberg College, delivered before the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, by President T. L. Seip, D. D., which can be had free of charge on application.

. Prof. Bauman, in consequence of the late season and rarity of wild flowers, has deferred the study of Botany till next Spring, and substituted Philosophy. It remains to be seen how ——*sophy* will affect the *Philoi* of that class during the dreary Winter months, till the fair lilies may wink at them once more.

. Jack Frost will soon, yea has already come, spreading his beautiful canvass all around. He will soon have stripped the trees of their autumnal grace, and nature will go to sleep. The MONTHLY would like to know whether Dr. Wackernagel's cultivated flowers are going to pay us as long a visit this Winter as they did last. They would surely be welcome.

STUDENTS.

. Strains from room 72: "Oh, solitude where are thy charms!"

. G. F. Coleman, ex-member of '89, was in our midst during Fair week.

. Hassler: Oh don't bother me. Don't I bother everybody else enough?

. Snyder, '91, says he had the heart dropsme when he made his first speech.

. Is that your aunt, Mr. Heil? An early answer will oblige an anxious inquirer.

. Ritter E.: How stupid of me not to have caught on!

. If you have bad breath use —— killers. Dubbs says he gives this prescription free of charge.

. The man in the right often gets left in this world, soliloquized Raker, when he missed his mark.

. I. B. Ritter, '90, upon rising from his seat, was followed by his chair. Wonderful personal magnetism!

. Kistler to Ritter: Have you studied your Geology? No, we have only the last lesson to write on the board to-day.

. German Professor to Raker, '89: "In welchen Stand treten die Verlobten ein?" Answer: "In die Ewigkeit."

. Prof. to Gerberich in Christian Ethics: Do you understand it? G. Yes, sir. Prof. Oh, yes, all great minds do.

. Scheirer in Meteorology: An observer on Mt. Washington, on a clear morning, can see the fog of the Columbia River.

. Speech is silvern, silence is golden, says Snyder C., should read for the recitation-room, "Speech is everything, silence means zero."

. Close the door gently,
And bridle the breath;
I've one of my headaches,
I'm sick unto death.—HORINE.

. Doc. Hassler to Dr. Wackernagel: "Did you ever hear of a Hassler in Germany? Was he a dude or a count?" "Neither; he was a quack."

. E. O. Leopold, '89, convulsively striking himself on his breast, was heard to remark: "I can't realize at all that I'm a Junior." Who can?

. Rhoads, '91, asked the Prof. in Biblical History if Abraham called his wife "Sallie." Evidently he was letting his thoughts have a home-stray.

. Lambert, '88, arriving at the boarding-house a little late, was heard exclaiming in an undertone after he had regained sufficient breath for speech: Pshaw, I was told we were to have oysters!

. C. D. Clauss, '88, has lately made his reappearance. His friends and classmates were long longing for his return, and gave him a most cordial reception.

. Prof. in Geology to Schantz: Is there any intermediate step in plant-life between the species? Schantz: Not to my knowledge. Prof.: Nor to any one else's. "Of course."

. We heard lately that the Freshman class is to receive an additional student in the person of Hiram Seneker, from Tennessee, an alumnus of the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa.

. My head and face
Are all ablaze
And in a squalid daze;
When I play at base
In a prominent place
In athletic's various phrase.—M. NEIFFER.

. Metzger, '88, in Meteorology: The winds traveling in opposite direction from the progress of the storm is one of inspiration; the one traveling with the storm, one of expulsion.

. G. Kleckner, '90, was home over Sunday recently. Being asked the reason for his return so early in the term, he replied: "Well, I wished to have an interview with my —— pastor. Boys, hereafter you must not be so inquisitive.

. S. R. Weaver, '90, was pleasantly, and, no doubt, with "Freundschaftlichkeit" engaged as usher at D. Frank Eyster's marriage on the 25th of September. Mr. Eyster is an alumnus of Muhlenberg College and a member of the Allentown bar.

. Schaefter, '90, is well again. He says he will now take care of himself; for the sick-pills are as bitter as the health-pills. That's right, Mr. Schaeffer, an honest confession does the soul good, and a good resolution followed out adds to the personal welfare.

. Leopold, '89, and Kurtz, Kleckner, Deily and Bittner, '90, attended the Constitutional Centennial at Philadelphia. They report having had a joyous time. Kleckner and Deily succeeded in shaking hands with Presidsnt Cleveland. They were more highly honored by the President than Mr. Foraker by Mrs. Cleveland.

NICK-NACKS.

—How to serve a lesson. Study it.

—What is a period? The top of an i.

—Fast-day is the slowest day in the year.

—With certain pain uncertain of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief.

—The hornet always manages to keep his end up.

—The harder a base-ball club works, the more it plays.

—The Volunteer is not a Prohibitionist. It defends the cup.

—Here to-day and gone to-morrow. Students' spondulics.

—George Washington couldn't tell a lie. Couldn't he talk?

—Where are the biggest sponges found? At free lunch tables.

—Losing the thread of the story is fatal to the spinning of a sea yarn.

—Important rising-time for the student. Last Thursday morning in June.

—No matter how hard a man may run for office, he never gets out of breath.

—What is the best way to arrest a fire? By warrant I 'spose, according to law.

—Say Sam, that man *will* get drowned! He's all right. He's a Baptist minister.

—Cards are intimately connected with calls whether visiting cards or the *other* kind.

—Fair occasions lost and vanished,
All too beautiful to last.

—Gentleman to school-boy: What! did you whip your teacher? Yes, sir; but he began it.

—What is a maelstrom? The letter-carrier could give a practical definition of it on St. Valentine's day.

—He pays not the least attention to what I say. He listens only to fools. I wish you would talk to him.

—Plato says the perfect man is fo(u)r square, but the all round man is liable to get there in these days.

—Lives of poor men oft remind us,
Honest toil don't stand a chance;
More we work, we have behind us
Bigger patches on our pants.

—Oh, why don't more men put an enemy into their brains to steal away their mouths!

—A Vassar girl she made a pie,
A pie which man nor dog ate,
Her brother took it by and by,
And used it for a home-plate.

—One reason why the homely girl generally takes the scholarship prize is because she looks into books more than into mirrors.

—The girl who hooks a fish will shriek
To see its frantic wriggles;
But when she hooks a man—queer freak,
She simply grins and giggles.

—To what do you ascribe the curative properties of this spring? was asked of a proprietor at a prominent mineral spring. I guess the advertising has had something to do with it, was the prompt answer.

—To put off to a distant time,
Of my learning to make a rhyme,
Won't do, Oh my!
So I'll cut you a chunk
Off my classical punk
And bid you a sweet "Good bye."

—The following is an extract of a letter from the editor of the *Phœnix*, Swarthmore:

Swarthmore re-opened on the 20th ult., with prospects of its most prosperous year.

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Tennis is a popular game at Swarthmore.

Prof. Wm. C. Day, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins University, late Professor of Physics in the University of Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed to the chair of Physics, vice Prof. Samuel Green.

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EDITORIALS.

WE were told that some of our worthy subscribers would fain send in the price of their subscription, but did not know to whom to make remittances payable. Glad, indeed, we are to learn that our dear readers are concerned about that matter, and have kindly reminded us of the duty to inform them on that point.

A new insertion among the standing notices above, tells all that is needed. We fondly hope that all who are in arrears, will avail themselves of the *golden* opportunity.

THE first lecture of the Senior Course of Muhlenberg College was delivered Oct. 25th, by James M. Beck, Esq. He was enthusiastically received by a select audience. The lecture proved beyond expectation that the lecturer was master of the masterpiece of Shakespeare, Lord Hamlet, the theme of the evening. After introductory remarks on Shakespeare's genius, the lecturer showed the keenness of his intellect in the dissection of the character of the protagonist of the play. Hamlet was great and noble and possessed of such a mind that the play might be rightly called a tragedy of intellect. Lacking stimulus to action, Hamlet dwelt exclusively in the realm of contemplation. The news of his father's death while at college at Wittenberg caused his return. On his journey home he learns of the usurpation of the throne by his uncle Claudius, and two months after sees his beloved mother's marriage with the uncle whom he hated. His father's ghost explains the circumstances of his death, but his inactivity led him to put off the duty of punishing the murderer of his father. The play of Priam enacted at the castle reveals to Claudius that Hamlet knew of the murder. Claudius determines to kill him and sends him to England for this purpose, but Hamlet escapes, returns to Denmark, and is present at the funeral of his love, Ophelia. In a duel he wounds Laertes and then slays the King. During the reciting of selections of the play the audience sat as if spellbound. Especially fine was the lecturer's rendition of the death-scene. The lecture was highly appreciated by all.

Owing to Mr. Beck's professional duties at Philadelphia, the second lecture, "The Jew that Shakespeare Drew," will be delivered on December 6th, and not on November 11th, as previously stated. The last lecture of the course, "King Lear," will be delivered January 17th, 1888.

WE give below a response and valuable suggestions from Prof. W. K. Frick, one of M. C.'s alumni, on the "Joint Library," which we suggested in our last issue. The subject has been discussed among individual members and in the societies, then why not have a full discussion of it in the open columns of the MONTHLY? Let us have the pros and cons of the whole matter.

1. Let the society dues be lowered to a certain sum, and then let the College as such levy a certain sum per term on every student to be paid as he pays his tuition—to the treasurer. This would put the income on a sure basis, and would remove any possible trouble that might arise if the funds went through the hands of the societies. They might in a huff decline to pay over the money.

2. Let the students on the library committee serve for a term, and be the channels through which the needs of the societies could be communicated.

3. Let a large corps of students, say two from each society, be chosen to act under the chief librarian, to do the work, to keep the whole library open as a reference library *daily*. Don't separate the books, if possible. Put them all in one room, as convenient as your reading room. Put reference books where they can be consulted at all times, and other books where the turning of a key will make the whole library available. Better a dozen assistant librarians as policemen than a sealed library.

4. The library does not so much need weeding of Records, &c., as thorough classification on some approved and permanent system. We use Dewey's Decimal system. It is elastic and comprehensive. It takes work to put things in shape, but a well classified library is a great boon. Add a card catalogue with about three times as many cards as books, and Poole's Index for the periodicals, and your library is ready for use. We are working towards that end.

I remember what lumber the College library was in my day, and what a joy it was to build up our society libraries from fifty books to six hundred or more. As an alumnus who has a sort of joint ownership in the first six hundred, I vote for your proposition.

"THE thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun." Since we are not conversant in Homiletics we shall not endeavor to expound the truth embodied in the text but only give a simple fact in support of its validity. David G. Gerberich, Senior of Muhlenberg College, was joined in the holy bond of wedlock with Miss Eliza Knappenberger, by the Rev. S. B. Stupp, on the 20th of September, 1887.

That some grand evolution had taken place in Mr. Gerberich was at once evident to his classmates and professors; for the anxious far-away look had given way to a placid smile expressing the confidence of a safely anchored ship in a peaceful harbor. In a word, he was brimful of joy and the cup was running over. So he must invite his classmates to a banquet to help him enjoy the angelic atmosphere of his better half. Nor indeed could Miss Eliza—No, Mrs. Gerberich—be content until all *her* companions had tasted of *her* cup of bliss and made the acquaintance of the source of *her* joy. The consequence was that the Class '88 and thirteen Allentown ladies enjoyed an evening freighted with happiness and pleasure. The young ladies reached the incipient fountain of ecstacy in a two-horse omnibus, and '88, as their custom is, in Mr. Albright's "Pilot," with its splendid fours. They could, however, not go empty, so a splendid rocker adorned the roof of the "Pilot," greatly to the curiosity of the uninitiated. Having arrived at the house, the groom of course, came out to give his classmates a hearty welcome. His eagerness to introduce them to his bride was somewhat checked, when the command of the class president bade him halt. But, obedient student that he is, he instantly complied.

He was then placed in the rocker and carried into the house by Scheirer, Lambert, Clauss, and Gebert, the rest of the class following. Setting him down in the midst of the room, president Ulrich presented him and the rocker to the astonished bride, who was not aware that he still belonged to Class '88.

After introductory greetings and congratulations were all gone through, some degree of assimilation of the two parties took place. Now Mr. Gerberich is well versed in Scriptures, and spontaneously the words came to his mind: Can the children of the bride-chamber fast while the bridegroom is with them, for the time of the evening will come, when the bridegroom shall be taken from them and somebody else will hold him fast.

Plates of cakes, sufficient to satisfy the voracious appetite of woodchoppers, and dainty enough to allure the delicate taste of a dyspeptic, made its appearance, accompanied by sparkling wine, raspberryade and fresh cider enough to quench the thirst of a grain cradler —well that is an unlucky term, but we have no other—under the scorching rays of a July sun. When the craving of the inner man was somewhat gratified, the following toasts were given amidst the laughter, shouts and applause of the company:

Courtship	J. Wenrich
To the Bride	W. Bond
To the Groom	E. Ritter
Family Happiness	J. Lambert
To the "Old Folks"	G. Gebert

The whole program testified to the class's original wit and humor interwoven with practical hints. Amidst interesting games and delightful conversations the time for departure would have been overlooked had it not been for a gentle hint by the groom of the evening. The perpendicular position of the small hand of the clock admonished the class president to give the word of departure. After a formal expression of the class's thanks and good wishes by Ralph Metzger, the "Pilot" was again mounted and the fours sped us on our homeward way amidst singing, laughing and shouting. Changes may come and they may go, but the pleasure of this evening will ever abide with the renewed verdancy of Spring until the incipient bud of hope of each one may unfold in all its splendor for his gratification. That long life, studded with the fresh fountains of joy and bordered by the green pastures and still waters of peace, fall to the lot of the groom of '88 and his bride, is the sincere wish of his classmates.

THE Business Managers of the MONTHLY request us to make the following appeal to the students: If you have any shopping to do, please remember those business men who advertise in our paper. It is not more than right that we should patronize those who patronize us. Assure those men who have enterprise enough to be represented in our columns that giving is getting.

AS memorial services are being held throughout many of the Lutheran congregations in honor of the patriarch Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the College bearing the great pioneer's name, appointed the 31st of October in grateful remembrance, as the date for the performance of such ceremonies.

The 31st of October being the anniversary of the Reformation, a more appropriate date could not well have been chosen. The College authorities and students met in the chapel, whence they marched in graceful procession to St. Michael's Church, where they were ably and pleasantly addressed by Dr. Mann.

A graphic picture of the enthusiastic forerunner was drawn by an enthusiastic word-painter. Although the truly great, yet modest Dr. loses "all respect" for himself, when he compares his own qualities with those of the deceased, yet we can not help but think that the kind old prophet at his departure, let fall a good portion of his cloak of "uncommon-common sense" upon a successor who is eminently worthy to wear it—Dr. Mann.

Let us hope that all returned with firmer resolutions and filled with a spirit of reformation.

—In Turkey when any man is the author of notorious falsehoods they blacken the whole front of his house. We wonder how white the students' rooms would look under that rule.

Suffering.

The question rises whether the young men in our *alma mater* really know the extent of self-sacrifice awaits them if they would obey the golden text, "Whosoever will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me." They may not be called on to suffer martyrdom, but crosses they must bear; trials and difficulties will demand a large amount of quiet suffering known as patience.

Before the Latin language became a dead tongue the root of this word was transplanted into other languages, among them the English, where with its many offshoots it has flourished ever since. It means to suffer; to bear up under a load of pain, annoyance or provocation, affliction, toil, calamity or other evil with a calm unruffled temper; without murmuring, repining or fretfullness; waiting long for justice or some expected good without discontent. It refers to the quietness or self-possession of one's own spirit under sufferings. A person afflicted with disease is called a patient, or an involuntary sufferer. The calmness with which he submits is called patience, i. e. the tranquility or equanimity with which the mind yields to the pains and indispositions of the body. It is not mere submission that yields because it must. It is more akin to resignation, a submission that respects the intelligent cause of our uneasiness, and acknowledges not only the power but the right of a superior to afflict. A stoic, a heathen, even an animal may be patient but only a Christian can be resignedly so. It is the opposite of passion, that vehement emotion which moves us beyond control, completely masters the mind and urges us to extreme action as we urge a passive, non-resting stick or stone. Passion moves us so strongly that we suffer whether in love or in hate. Suffering is, indeed, the central idea in both words, but oh ! what a difference in the suffering. One is God-like, the other fiend-like. God is patient. The God-man was patient. Both were so patient that we call them long-suffering. "The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plentious in mercy. He will not always chide neither will he keep his anger forever. He hath not dealt with us after our sins nor rewarded us according to our iniquities. For as the heaven is high above the earth so great is his mercy toward them that fear him. As far as the east is removed from the west so far hath he removed our transgressions from us. Like as a father pitieth his children so the Lord pitieth them that fear him." This is not passion, but compassion; and how can there be compassion if there be no patience ? God is infinitely patient, hence compassionate. No wonder that David both began and ended this delightful psalm with the repeated words "Bless the Lord, O my soul!" Read in the scriptures where we will, and this attribute of patience shines out with divinity, and glows with chief glory in Christ's passion, his patient suffering on the cross. The common acceptation of the word passion, whether in anger or in love, means a burning feeling that eats up what is best in men and causes worse suffering than fire; that brings a constant gnawing at the heartstrings, that often ends in remorse, a word that for the scholar pithily sums up the result. Patience is cool and steady; passion is hot and overhasty. Patience is slow but sure; passion is rash and uncertain. Patience tunnels mountains; passion dashes out its brains against the rocks. Patience is humble, but it shines with a steady glow; passion is lofty and brilliant but it blinds with its glare. Who would not rather be lighted by a farthing tallow-dip, than by the lightning's flash; or walk in patience rather than in passion ?

Scan the pages of history if you would see how patience has ennobled and passion degraded; how patience has accomplished great things and passion has done no more than belittle itself. It was the patience of Columbus, not the passion of the convicts who tried to stop him, that discovered this land. The patience of Galileo finally overcame the passion of the rivals who imprisoned him. When that noble English gentleman, Sir Philip Sidney, was spit upon by a haughty young officer he patiently took out his handkerchief, and although boiling with passion, quietly said: "Young man, if I could wipe your blood off my conscience as easily as I can wipe your spittle off my face, I would kill you this instant,"—and turning on his heel he left. His patience was suffering indeed, but yielding to his passion would have caused greater pain and degradation to his refined sensibilities. Isaac Newton wrote his chronology fifteen times over; Edward Gibbon his Memoirs nine times; we ascribe perhaps to their genius much of the honor that is due to their patience. Elihu Burrit, the poor blacksmith boy, drove into the ground before his anvil a split stick in which he placed the books that he studied word by word as he forged the iron on the anvil. Thus he learned eighteen modern languages and twenty-two European dialects, and became the "learned blacksmith." Our historian Prescott, almost blind yet sublimely patient, wrote his charming books by means of a set of wires so arranged that they guided his hand across the page as in large and uncertain letters he scratched with a pointed iron on the charcoal paper that left its mark upon the white beneath. In this case, as in all others, invention depended on patience; for Prescott invented this noctograph slowly and painfully for his own use, yet nowhere in his writings can a trace of discouragement be noticed. What has not patience accomplished? Martin Luther, instead of passionately repining when imprisoned, patiently translated the Bible. "I did a little every day," he said.

How different are the workings of passion! Henry the Plantagenet, King of England, tried his best to weaken the power of the church, but was foiled at every turn by the archbishop. When the archbishop died the king appointed his own best friend, Thomas a'Becket, chancellor of state, to this important office, expecting to use Becket as his tool. But the former chancellor turned from his worldly ways, became a patient and devoted priest, and worsted the king so often that Henry at last in his passion exclaimed: "Will no one rid me of this insolent fellow?" His courtiers assassinated the archbishop within the same hour. Thomas a'Becket now lives gloriously in our memory, but we can not think of Henry without recalling him as he appears in old age, on his knees at a'Becket's tomb, praying to be forgiven, racked in mind and wrecked in body, the earlier passion of anger effaced by the later and stronger of remorse. Herod, whose baser passion was aroused by the dancing of Salome, promised her the half of his kingdom; and sorely against his will had to yield to her the head of John the Baptist on a charger to gratify the wicked passion of Herodias, his adulterous partner. When Benedict Arnold was asked in England for a letter of introduction to some friend in America, he exclaimed with bitter regret: "I am the only man that must say he has not a single friend in America." Because his extravagant conduct at Philadelphia brought him reprimand, he in his passion determined to betray his country and history records the painful fact that remorse ate out his soul. It was not so much the wickedness of these men as their weakness that led them into wrong. It takes far greater strength to be patient than to be passionate. Though patience is suffering, it is an ennobling pain; whereas passion corrodes and destroys the human heart with its poignant pangs.

We cannot avoid our own company so we should make it as good as possible. If, however, all good qualities were present and we lacked patience, how could we be acceptable to God? How could we be strong enough to take up the cross and follow Christ? It is they that can wait, that renew their strength; that shall mount up with wings as eagles. The proverb runs: "Suffer and grow strong." There is a story of a boy whose mother had him hold the candle for her one evening. Being called away, she told him not to move, but wait for her. Something made her forget him and the family went to bed—all except that boy. About one o'clock the mother awoke and was startled to think she had forgotten her son. She found him waiting, the candle at its last flicker. Though he wondered sorely, yet he showed no impatience. He believed the mother meant well and did not question her action. She sent him to bed without any explanation or excuse, only with a good-night kiss, and as he slept she prayed that Heaven would rain down its choicest blessings on his head. Is it any wonder that this patient boy became a powerful man. Listen to that impatient fellow, Master Headstrong, who it is true does often know as well as his parents what is right, but who oftener does not. "Well you wouldn't catch me standing there without a word!" No, young man, the world has taken your calibre and does not expect such wonders of you. It smiles, however, as it notes the common paradox that the weakest heads should always be the most headstrong. The narrow Atlantic is boisterous; the broad Pacific is peaceful, yet its waters are none the less buoyant and serviceable. Patience requires largeness of head and heart. Let us put aside little-minded fretfulness and imitate Christ in long-suffering. It will work us no injury even though we may have just cause for impatience. "For what glory is it if when ye be buffeted for your faults ye shall take it patiently? But if when ye do well and suffer for it ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God."

"What's the use of always fretting
At the trials we shall find
Ever strewn along our pathway?
Travel on, and never mind."

⁂

"Fate may threaten, clouds may lower,
Enemies may be combined;
If your trust in God is steadfast,
He will help you,—never mind."

The Seminary.

When asked by your editors to write an account of Seminary life, it seemed presumptuous for me to attempt what, at first thought, seemed the proper work of some full-fledged Seminarian, but remembering the brave words of the bold young orator—

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage,
But if, by chance, I fall below
Demothenes or Cicero,
Don't pick me up, but let me go."

I resolved to try, knowing, that though a full understanding of the subject was not in my power to impart, still none can describe first impressions better than those who have recently felt them. As such, I hope this article may prove useful to those about to tread the same path, and not entirely uninteresting to others.

Those, looking forward to the profession of Theology are often assailed by doubts as to their fitness. Good! The perfection, that doubts not, soon butts its head against certainty. We are told here that a call *to study for* the ministry is one thing, and a call *to enter* it another. Each must decide the genuineness of the former for himself. Time alone, the latter.

The first practical question is a room, which it is well to engage through a friend in the Spring, or in person, wearing the "new" off by a short visit, meeting the students or becoming inclimated, as it were. If you let "Last come, last served" apply to you, you may have, instead of a cosy, dry room, one of our dungeons—a week in which, by the way, would make the most recalcitrant member of our Synod build the new Seminary himself.

When you arrive for the opening, on the third Thursday in September, you will find room, bed and all ready with the exception of toilet articles. Bring a few books along—Lexicons, Grammars and Bibles, which you will find use for. Or if so inclined, bring all you can. It will look scholarly, afford a pleasant hiding place for the Sands of Time and you can put in some of your leisure moments in making the dust fly. Plan extensive courses of reading, etc., beforehand, because you might not have a chance, when once here, for even the planning. You will not find any of the mahogany furniture and Brussels carpet here, so common at Muhlenberg, and it might be well to bring some along. I need not suggest fancy work as the Muhlenbergians are born adepts in the art of securing that from sources that lend it an inestimable value, but only those who have been "strangers in a far land" realize how far such little ornaments tend to fill the blank left by the erasing of former associations, and how they transform four bare walls into a "Home." From those unknown to the Faculty, certificates of character are required, although the main features of the preliminary examination are the date and place of birth, the question of vaccination and the motives for entering the ministry.

A finer set of students can be found nowhere and the first evening here is usually signalized by meeting everybody—especially if you have brought any goodies from home. Coming as they do from Canada, the Carolinas, Ohio and Germany, they present many opportunities for broadening one's ideas and many charming tours are made through the Fatherland, down the St. Lawrence and to the various celebrities of our country, whilst seated around the study table in social chat. Neither will the Professors and their studies be found less interesting, as under their scholarly guidance you thread the mazes of Apologetics, Theological Encyclopaedia, Hermeneutics, Exegesis, Isagogicss Echatology, &c. Nor does Hebrew lag behind in interest with its multitude of fly-specks, a mistake in which may lead to a closer acquaintance with the meaning of the phrase "trodden on with both feet."

The pent up energies of the student may be genially relaxed in the various Missionary and Young People's Societies or the "Choralverein" and "Lutherverein" of the neighboring churches, where the use of the German offers a double inducement for joining.

Those who wish to learn German will find here many opportunities. Many of the students are Germans and their sociability and politeness are remarkable. After laying a foundation in the German room, the progress made in conversational ability here, will be very rapid. Chapel exercises are conducted in both languages, and most excellent German preaching may be heard each Sunday. Lectures are given in German; German papers in the reading-room and the students' society "Germania" complete the list. Already some of you may realize the importance of the language when told that it is a passport into the favor of the sole possessors of the only canary bird in the institution, the finest collection of *fumisugia* and richest and jolliest stones of student life in the old country, which are at your service on one condition—you must speak German.

The desire for active work finds its satisfaction in the needs of the many Sunday-schools in the city, in the many missions, some of which are now being organized by the students themselves in their "Father Heyer Missionary Society" and later on in the many empty pulpits of our church, far and near. A number of the students read services for the city pastors, making themselves useful and learning much that is useful by it. This gives them a foretaste of the many kindnesses and pleasing courtesies they will meet with in their profession.

The city, itself, affords many points of interest for an afternoon's stroll, besides the familiar sights, such as the old Gloria Dei Church, where the Patriarch Muhlenberg preached his first sermon in this city, the home of Charley Ross, the Arsenals and Art Galleries, Free Libraries and above all the Park with its varied scenery and splendid landscapes. Cheap excursions on the rivers, to the many summering places and points of historical interest near at hand, enable one to spend an afternoon each week in a delightful and ever varied manner. Excellent courses of lectures, oratorios and the splendid services in some of the larger churches, especially the Hebrew singing, must not be forgotten.

The new Seminary with its many excellent features will add much to the list—when it becomes a novelty. Though many of the boys expect to save it up for their children, it can not be far off. After an eighteen minute ride from the heart of the city we saw near it fields, where the Muhlenbergian may put to practice their dexterity in making hay, picking apples, etc. From its tower a fine view of the city and shipping on the Delaware, although nine miles away, may be enjoyed.

Board in the city costs but little more than at College, and the catalogued expenses are amply sufficient for the Seminary year.

The students enjoy special privileges in many ways, being able to buy books often at half price, and if sick receiving medical attendance and nursing of the best kind at the German Hospital free.

The vacations are long, three weeks at Christmas, two at Easter, and more than three and a half months during the summer.

So much for first impressions. There is much more to be said about the dignity and responsibility of the calling. That belongs to those better fitted to treat of it.

In short, Seminary life is absorbing, and what more can be said of it? It bears to College life, enjoyable as that may be, the same relation that ripening manhood bears to youth, and happy is the man who may still look forward to its delights.

Go West, Young Man!

The above trite saying of the sagacious Horace Greeley has become quite oracular in our day. To question it is looked upon as proof positive of a lack of spirit, enterprise or grit. We have heard it broadly asserted that all the young men of snap and energy do go West, and that only the dudes and drones remain in the "effete East."

Now it is certainly a fact that thousands of young men have gone West to "grow up with the country." They have become wealthy, influential and what the world in general calls "great."

But it is no less true that other tens of thousands have started West from good homes, with a good name and a fair education who have either come to a sudden untimely and evil end, or have come back broken in health and character, often in the guise of the genus tramp. Countless numbers also are eking out a wretched existence in the West.

The dictum of the sage Greeley needs some limitation.

Not every young man is fit to go West. The broad and prosperous West has no room for dudes. It has no room for weaklings in body or in character. No room for those who are failures in the East. The young man of firm sound Christian character; the young man of strong will, single purpose, firm faith, persevering courage and noble ambition; the young man whose whole mental and moral being is permeated and built up on a living and loving faith in Christ, and who knows how to cleanse his way according to God's Word, may safely go West.

But even he should first carefully count the cost, look over and lay out the land before him. He cannot be too careful as to where he drives his first stake. Let him first of all settle the question: "Can I find a *home* in a Christian family?" Without the sweet, strong influences of home-life to hold and bind him there is the greatest danger of his drifting away with the strong tide of Western godlessness, materialism and dissipation. There is no doubt whatever but that a great deal of the selfishness, heartlessness and general demoralization of our Western youth is due to the fact that so many of them are lodgers and boarding-house guests.

Of equal importance with the question of a Christian home, is the question of a *church* home. Let this question also be seriously weighed and prayerfully settled before coming West. It is hard enough for a young man to keep himself pure from the contaminations of an evil world, even *with* the helps of the church. Who dare undertake it without these helps and influences? Who will undertake to face the reckless, greedy heavendaring rush of the mighty relentless West without the hallowed and heavenly restraints and constraints of the church of Jesus Christ. Therefore let every young man contemplating a settlement in the vast West first assure himself that he can find here a spiritual home in the church of his fathers.

We hope that many of the A. B.'s of Muhlenberg College, who have the right stamina and spirit, who are building for *two* worlds, and will first settle the above questions, may come West. There is room for them. There is need of them. G. H. G.

FARGO, D. T., Oct. 15, 1887.

—Among other journals the *Illini* greets us with a "How d'ye do." The editorials are saturated with practical suggestions. The literary articles contain many points of excellence. The "Inter-collegiate Oratorical Contest" seems more base-ball than oratory, and we have some doubts as to its right naming. Quite a savory dish of severe criticism greets us from its exchange column. We fail to catch the force of the remark of *Illini's* critical sage. Because the first poem of any writer is not his best, therefore a solemn petition to the Almighty is necessary, to prevent another. This, of course, condemns all poets and the works published by them. After calling it "slush" and "the worst specimen from the Muse," which exposes the editor's ignorance of renowned poet's first attempts, he wades knee-deep in the "slush" and is careful to soil his pure, lofty pages by giving extracts from it of greater length than from all the admired journals and articles together. We would advise the editor, when he finds such a mud-hole again, not to show his identity with it by giving wholesale quotations.

—The *Haverfordian* has arrived with its regular cargo of useful thought. The "Problem of a Hundred Years" is studded with the jewels of reflection. Are republican forms of government a success is a question the affirmative of which should be the dearest wish of every American heart. What we need to-day is a thorough political education by the people at large. A peculiar homelike feeling crept over us, as Jerseyman, in the perusal of "An old-fashioned Journey" over the famous Morris Canal. The northern part of New Jersey would indeed surprise many a Pennsylvanian were he to make a journey through it. Practical suggestions abound in the editorial on purpose, arrangement and value of college-life. The severe criticism on an article by President McCosh seems to us a production from a very sanguine temperament. If, "After the College-team has been selected it is most important that they should have practice, and plenty of it, so that no team shall be compelled to permit its colors to be dragged in the dust of defeat," then, of necessity, it must obstruct that which a professor chiefly aims at. We believe it to be a fact that through the existence of the organized clubs there is less of general exercise and sport and therefore the *least* good to the greatest number,—if good to any.

—The *Dickinson Liberal* smiles on us from our exchange table. It is true to its title, "Liberal." Excellent is the article "What is, is right." Had we space we should like to quote some of its precepts. The editorials are excellently gotten up and studded with pearls of common sense. The exchange column gives full testimony of a wide scope of practical insight. Wit and humor also is not wanting as dessert to the intellectual treat.

—The "Benighted Individual" of MUHLENBERG MONTHLY welcomes *Lucifer Pharos* to the exchange table of his shadowy existence. Praiseworthy is an article on "Modern Historical Study." A subject given to each student at the beginning of the session for a historical lecture at the end of it would indeed cultivate both extension and accuracy of historical lore. Sublime are some of the thoughts in the poem, "Invisible Sculptor." King Wilhelm's worth, in the article "Twenty-six years a king" is made doubtful in the conclusion. The editorials, however, savor too much of the muscular. That base-ball must be the scene where our efforts are laid, makes athletic excellence a necessity for college fame. We would thank the exchange editor on his beaconlight of critique that he saved the "*unsuspecting* public" from so impardonable an error as we in our Hades of ignorance "unsuspectingly" published in our last issue. But the "Great Head," as the *Pharos* styles him, would refer the sentinel of an "unsuspecting public" to his spelling primer; for another "execr*u*ble pun" on the "Phar*oa*hs" might "sprain" his critical "thinker" and impose his horrible spelling on an "unsuspecting public."

—The *Hesperian* made its appearance in good time. Its literary contents is instructive, and criticisms mild. We intend not to do any "dirty mud throwing," for we would be obliged to wade in the mire. Criticising is, indeed, always an unpleasant task to us; but like a true surgeon, who has the good of his patient at heart, we are constrained to take the knife, whether we will or not. "We feel" reluc*tant* not "reluctance" to state that the article on "English Culture from Bede to Ælfric," is hardly read with much interest for its sprightliness of originality by any one who has read Green's History.

—The *Ursinus College Bulletin* represents an institution under favoral circumstances; for it states: "Ursinus is each day freshly justifying its claim and title to the position it has always held in the front rank of the institutions of our church, equal to any and second to none." The October No. just came in time to receive mention in this issue. We notice the "sad news" and send our deepest sympathies to all afflicted by the loss of their friend.

—*Hamilton College Monthly* is neatly arranged and is noted for the simple plainness of its appearance. The culture and refinement manifested throughout, breathe forth like a sweet aroma from its every page. The editorial department is especially praiseworthy.

—The *College Student* did not reach us in September; but the October issue, as No. 7, made up all arrears. The opening is long and good. We deem it a lack of refined taste to publish anything in a college journal that savors of any depreciation of the Faculty. Such as, "FOR SALE.—A first-class gymnasium. Inquire of the Faculty." 'Tis true that sometimes "much unintelligible foolishness" appears in the MONTHLY;—intelligible only to the "local editor" and "one other man." But the "local editor" feels congratulated that he has succeeded in correcting the weakness of "one man," a brother, without exposing him unnecessarily to a cruel world abroad.

—We acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges, of which time and space do not allow us to give more than a mere mention: *The University Courant*, *College Rambler*, *The Troy Polytechnic*, *College Messenger*, *The Lantern*, *Messachorean*, *Pennsylvania College Monthly*, *The Morning Star*, *Swarthmore*, *Thielensian*, and *Lutherville Seminarian*.

—The MONTHLY'S lateness for this issue has, no doubt, been trying the patience of its readers. As every event has its cause, and, since every healthy mind delights in knowing that cause, we deem it appropriate to state the reason of our tardiness. It was this: Illness of our worthy printers. All well again; and we trust all are excused for what we could not help.

"Every time I walk the street,
Some one in the crowd I meet,
Whom I glance at twice and think
I have found the missing link.

"Sometimes 'tis a dude or belle,
Fair and decorated well;
Sometimes wise men of high birth,
Such as think they own the earth.

"Yet no matter how they walk,
Dress, philosophize or talk,
I can number them by dozens,
Veritable monkey's cousins.

"Look or action will escape,
Linking to baboon or ape;
If your mirror were more true
It would oft reflect one too."

—Lost.

—Strayed.

—Stolen.

—Brain adjuster.

—Recitation pilot.

—Genius complementer.

—That is not me.—Unaminuously, you need not bark if you are not hit.

—Latest in chestnuts—"Worms."

—The local trunk mystery—The hidden pony.

—Gambling is doing much to bring all outdoor sports into disrepute.

—The first frost is twice blessed. It brings down the chestnuts and—ach that's too stale.

—Talk about hard times! We can buy all the cologne we want and more too of one scent.

—A practice for the tongue with closed eyes: Say, should such a shapely sash, shabby stitches show?

—Base ball is quietly taking his annual nap until the warmth of next Spring shall invigorate him with new life.

—Football is almost wholly confined to the inhabitants of Prepdom. Why do not the athletic college temperaments take hold of it? —They have no ball!

—Advice to verdant orator:

Stand up straight, then bow your head,
And then pull down your jacket;
Then drop your hands, look right ahead,
And then start up the racket.

—The Freshman still insist on creating an occasional disturbance. The influences for good, which the Sophs have exerted upon the would be wily and unruly Freshman are already noticeable; but there is still room for improvement.

—The Sophronian and Euterpean Literary Societies will give a Joint Literary Entertainment in the Court House on February 17, 1888. A program of the exercises will appear later.

—The front campus is again stript of its verdant foliage and with it the warbling birds are gone. We thought that would happen when the Glee Club began to rival the winged creation.

—Repairs and improvements are still going on under the present vigorous management. We are sorry that the lateness of the season did not permit the substitution of the present board-walk for a nice one of flagstone.

—The result of the Sophronian election was as follows: Pres., J. M. Wenrich; V. Pres., F. C. Oberly; Rec. Sec., J. B. Kurtz; Cor. Sec., H. S. Snyder; Treas., E. M. Grahn; Critics, J. W. Horine and P. C. Laury; Lib., D. J. Gimlich; As. Lib., W. F. Stettler; Ed. of Budget, C. F. Fetter.

—The result of the Euterpean election was as follows: "Pres., D. G. Gerberich; V. Pres., H. F. Schantz; Rec. Sec., C. W. Snyder; Cor. Sec., C. D. Clauss; Treas., G. S. Kleckner; Lib, W. A. Deily; Cur. A. W. Kistler; Ed. of Budget., W. A. Deily; Critics, G. S. Kleckner and H. F. Schantz.

—Hallow E'en, as is not frequently the case, was hallowed by the students. No disturbance of any kind occurred and the Eve passed quietly without any commemoration of the event The fact is that the importance attributed to that Eve fifty years ago for working mischief, is gradually dying out, and the day is not far distant when it will not be recognized at all.

—"Washington Irving" is the name of the reorganized debating society of the Preparatory department. Their present officers are: Pres., E. H. Trafford; V. Pres., M. K. Neiffer; Sec., L. H. Hildebrandt; Budget Ed., E. S. Neft; Treas., O. H. Bernherm; Janitor, H. P. Butz. We are glad to see our "Preps" so energetic and ready to promote their own welfare in a manner that is indeed worthy of recognition.

—Matriculation is again a thing of the past and all the horrible imaginary mysteries are safely past. We hope that the transaction was to these newly matriculated not one of idle meaning but that there will be an honest endeavor to obey the rules to which they have voluntarily subscribed their names.

—Opinion of a student on the joint Library. "The contempleted union of the three Librabries has met with general favor among the *students*. The theory as suggested is certainly a good one; but the difficulties arising are such as to make it altogether probable, that they will not be united for some time to come."

—Another splendid accommodation for the students is the new college letter-box. The mail will be collected from it four times a day—8.30 a. m., 10.45 a. m., 2.00 p. m and 5.45 p. m. All the boys will no doubt appreciate this convenience, and the bright box will be a gentle reminder to them to send the anxiously awaited line to those at home.

—The Sophomores initiated their five new members: Fegley, Hertzog, Lewis, Longacre and Seidle. The Eleusinian mysteries took place between the hours of 11.30 P. M. and 1.30 A. M., November 11 in O. R. C. hall, 635 Hamilton. The class marched in phalanx from the College escorting their men to the hall selected for the initiation. We suppose the size of the class, to give the Prof. as little concern as possible and to prevent disturbances among the other students were the reasons for the selection of a hall in town. There seems, however, little of the social about welcoming new members in such a mysterious way. It seems that all passed oft to the general satisfaction. But if the following clipping from the *Chronicle*, "They were put through a number of forms and ceremonies but came out alive and the onlookers had lots of fun," is from authority; some of it must necessarily have been at the expense of the initiated.

—The following is a short extract of an article published in the "*City Item*," showing the kind regard and parental care the undersigned has for the students: It was for the sake of my family and my students that I took offence at those obscene lithographs and posters displayed on the streets of our city. * * * My foremost care is for my own boys and the young men in the college, for whom I feel as a friend and to whom we Professors stand *in loco parentis*. They are in that susceptible age in which their character is moulded and the foundation of their future life as godly and patriotic men is laid. * * I love my boys too well to let them run into danger without giving them fair warning and removing, if possible, hurtful things out of their way. * * *

Respectfully Yours,
Wm. Wackernagel,
Professor of German and History in Muhlenberg College.

Through whose influence, we are not able to tell; but obscenity is disappearing from our streets.

Would parents know how well their boys were taken care of here, could they still hesitate in sending them to a college, lest they might come under evil influence? By no means should any son be denied the benefit of a college training on such grounds, when evidences like the above prove there is no cause for fear.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

Pres. T. L. Seip, D D., Rev. Prof. M. H. Richards and Rev C. J. Cooper, Treasurer of the College, delivered addresses Oct. 25th as Muhlenberg Memorial services at Centerville, Northampton Co., Pa. Rev. J. W. Lazarus, '82, is pastor of the congregation. His example of holding such services is worth imitating by every son of Muhlenberg.

Prof. Garber, like a faithful steward of the Master's household, is gradually making preparations for the Christmas entertainment to be held by the First Ward Mission Sunday School which he has been superintending for many years.

. Prof. Bauman has recently announced to the Sophomores the subject for the prize essay in Botany as 'Epidermal Appendages." The treatises are to be handed over for examination in June next with illustrations.

. Prof. Wackernagel, D. D., is preaching regularly on Sundays in the interests of mission and Muhlenberg College.

STUDENTS.

. Kistler, '88, thinks that Hamilton College Monthly is the nicest paper. Why?

. Seidle, '90. We have to get out of the hall, the atmosphere of the air is so close.

. Fetter '88, in Meteorology. Tornadoes are so strong as to tear up houses by the roots.

. "This is an age of progress," said Schaeffer as he was heaping up his plate with both hands.

. Rhoads and Shimer, of '91, are the latest additions to Epsilon Deuteron Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta.

. This is a burning shame said Oberly when he was smoking a very poor cigar that he had been presented with.

. Werner translated the following: "Oichomai, I am off (my base.") A general nod of assent went around the class.

. Bittner, '90, on being asked who the founder of the Persian Empire was, hesitatingly replied: "George Washington."

. Hassler to Laury before recitation: "Post me on this subject quick." Laury, "Ach, you haven't stick-toitiveness enough in you."

. Horine, '89, says he is conscious of the fact that he has an innocent, lamblike appearance. "A wolf in sheep's clothing, eh?"

. Laury to Pflueger. Is Poverty a disease, a crime or a fault. Pflueger: Blamed if I know but its mighty uncomfortable to be the owner of an empty pocket-book.

. What do you think? J. B. Heil, '89, was offered a penny for saying a funny thing and he *took* it! Great deeds have not all occurred in the past. A stick of candy for Johnnie, eh?

. When the Prof. said "Work is a good medicine" Metzger was heard to mutter, "Ach, I wish they wouldn't be continually drumming that up"

. Schantz,'88, says that Themistocles could call the 20,000 dwellers in Athens by name, is nothing, since he himself can name nearly all the young ladies of Allentown.

. Lambert '88.

Presentiment true
At last I knew
My triumph was complete.

. Stettler, '90, says he takes long steps so that he shall not wear out his shoes so quick. Why does Horine take such short ones? Because he thinks it more gentlemanly, (?).

. E. Ritter's oversensitiveness caused him to make the following translation: "The goddess is drawn by female cattle." We suppose his modesty would also compel him to use the term "male cattle."

. Gimlich '90, has an opinion that he is getting up high in the world because one of his little Sunday School girls asked him if he was teaching in Muhlenberg College. No doubt, in the infant world.

. Yingling, '90, may frequently be heard practicing the following speech: Insurance is a national institution which is looked upon with sovereign favor by every enlightened man and woman in the country.

. Snyder H., '90, reciting in Greek History, asked, "Dr., did the Greeks have ponies to Homer?" "No, they used an animal with longer ears." The class murmured: "Snyde of a Snyder!"

. C. C. Snyder, '91, was heard soliloquize the following: "Shall I or shall I not take her to the lecture?" This he frankly acceded was the most momentous problem that ever confronted him.

. J. E. Saeger, '90, being inattentative during recitation, was quaintly rebuked by the remark that he would better stop eating and partake of intellectual food. There is no bodily nourishment in food for reflection.

. The Freshman class have received two additions in the personages of Hiram Seneker and A. A. Leibold. From the appearance of the newcomers and our acquaintance with them, we have reason to believe that not only the Freshman may rejoice in the increase of their number, but M. C. herself will be proud to count them among her loyal sons.

. When the Prof. of Literature told the Senior class that Cotton Mather had written over the door of his study "Be short," Scheirer was heard to mutter "That's unscriptural; for if a man can not add one cubit to his stature by taking the most serious thought, one can surely not subtract a cubit from his stature to become short. I'd like to know how a feller is to do that."

. Kleckner, '90, must indeed have the interest and welfare of others, as well as his own, at heart. She, besides furnishing George the customary social entertainment, has also kindly consented to teach his Sunday School class at the Mission School, whenever he is absent. What sympathy! And what kindred feeling does not this display! Let the good work go on, "To go."

. Ritter, J. B. thought on the evening of Nov. 4th, that he would pay a visit to the "Literary Society" of his College babyhood. The mission was quite an innocent one and was only intended for lighting up that body with a few rays of wisdom from the Sophomoric constellation of sagacity. The W. J's gave the intruder a gentle hint of the privacy of the meeting. This being of no avail a motion was unaminuously carried, that the messenger from the higher regions kindly withdraw. This he did after giving them the benefit of a five minute speech on "Dawn and expansion of knowledge in a college course."

SILENT ADMONITION.

"With heart that trusteth still
Set high your mark;
And though with human ill
The warfare may be dark,
Resolve to conquer, and you will."

COLLEGE NEWS.

—Harvard supports fifty-three student organizations.

—Webster and Worcester are both graduates from Yale.

—Longfellow was but nineteen when elected Professor at Bowdoin.

—Five Colleges were founded in Dakota during the past year.

—Football is played extensively at only twenty American Colleges.

—An Amherst Junior was expelled for instigating a rush between the Sophomore and Freshman classes.

—The first D. D. was bestowed by Harvard on Increase Mather in 1762 and the first L. L. D. on George Washington in 1776.

—President McCosh declares that since he abolished secret societies at Princeton there has been better order, less drinking and less opposition to the Faculty.

—Missionaries have done more for the literary world than all the societies and institutions of the earth. In the last eighty years they have formed and reduced to writing over forty languages.

—A curious collection of books is contained in the library of Warstenstein, near Cassel, Germany. These books appear at first sight to be logs of wood, but each volume is really a complete history of the tree it represents. The back shows the bark, in which a small place is cut to write the scientific and the common name as a title. One side shows the tree trunk in its natural state, and the other is polished and varnished. Inside are shown the leaves, fruit, fibre, and insect-parasites, to which is added a full description of the tree and its products.

* * *

—The Class Statistics, expected in this number by many of the students, are omitted; they will be published in the next issue.

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MUHLENBERG MONTHLY.

"*LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE.*"

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EDITORIALS.

IN the article from the pen of our Lancaster friend, Rev. Charles L. Fry, would have been included a special reference to 1887 being the "Muhlenberg memorial" year, had not this topic been specially adverted to in the columns of the MONTHLY a short time ago.

BEFORE the next MONTHLY will make its appearance its readers will have enjoyed the unequaled pleasures of the Yule festival. Some, no doubt, will lend their eloquence in reverberating echoes to the edification of untold numbers; others will add to the jollity of the season by their College wit among their associates and companions; others will gladden the hearts of their friends and relatives by their devotion to their happiness; and still others will recall and discuss the sweet lines written by the gentle hand and not forget that Santa Claus dare not come empty. The MONTHLY extends its greetings and wishes of "Happy and Merry Christmas" to all from the bottom of its empty soul. If, however, the gastronomical cravings to any one for sweetmeats become very strong and he should be tempted to yield to the third piece of fancy cake, the MONTHLY would kindly advise such a one of its unwary readers to take a pill and if the pain become unendurable to call in the physician on the plea of sick headache from overstudy.

AS usual, Teachers' Institute week had its share of interest for the students. We do not wish to insinuate that it was because of the interest in the fair "wielders of the rod," for, no doubt, it was on account of the large amount of information to be acquired during that time. Muhlenberg College was represented by Professors Baumann and Wackernagel. To the Seniors the lecture on the geological construction of the United States by the former was of special interest and value. The address of the latter on the literature of school text-books and its tendencies showed the Doctor's scrutinizing eye, good common sense and elevated moral standard. But does it not seem that some students must always be filled with a craving for fame (?) at such times? Can Muhlenberg College be proud of the conduct of all her boys during that week? In the minds of them the chief end seems to be to make themselves heard; and conscious of the "angle of depression" from the surrounding horizon, any recognition from that sphere, whether of scorn or appreciation, is met with a welcome. We are glad that but few of our number are imbued with that spirit. If public recognition has to be purchased at such a price then better remain unnoticed.

> The slender, not the dwarfish sapling;
> The stately, not the knotty oak;
> The singing bird; but not the noisy rattling;
> Are gladly wrapt in Memory's cloak.

THE second lecture in the senior course, delivered Dec. 6th, by Hon. James M. Beck on "The Merchant of Venice" or "The Jew that Shakespeare Drew," was a decided success. The following is a short sketch of his remarks: "Of making many books there is no end." But of all authors, none ever was so catholic and universal in his sympathies as the poet of Stratford, Wm. Shakespeare. Some writers have been influenced by environments, such as mountains, rivers, oceans, etc.; others, by their nationality. For instance. Homer was the Grecian poet; Goethe, the German; Victor Hugo, the French. But Shakespeare is known not any more as an insular poet, than as a cosmopolitan.

In his description of individuals, he did not dwell on race characteristics, thus unduly magnifying his own nation. He depicted the qualities of men as men. Other writers were influenced by religious beliefs; Dante, by Roman Catholic principles; Bunyan, by Puritanic strictness. But Shakespeare was a free teacher of morals; so free, that to this day it is a matter of dispute to what church he belonged. Some of his views are Catholic; others are eminently Protestant.

Neither was he much influenced by the peculiar age in which he lived. In short, he was one of the greatest moral teachers of all times, having "true respect for Almighty God."

He wrote this play about the year 1600, the greatest of his comedies, abounding in teachings against all narrow minded prejudice. Here, the speaker began to delineate the characteristics of the persons represented in the play, in whicn Shylock, a Jewish merchant, performed an important part. The Jew was bigoted, though in some respects a noble, affectionate nature. As a money lender, he was avaricious; but in general, he was only what the age had made him. He was after all far less cruel and intolerant than is usually supposed, considering that he was abused, insulted and reviled by Antonio for many years. (In order to better understand the nature of the circumstances, here was inserted an eloquent account of the industrious, agricultural Jews; how they made their own, native land blossom as a garden, and what persecution, banishment and martyrdom they suffered in England up to the time of Charles II.)

Portia, the Belmont lady, was a lovely character, richly left, healthy, intelligent, womanly. In this, as in all of Shakespeare's plays, folly and wickedness were always committed by men; the good and noble were effected by woman's wit and tact. In this respect, Shakespeare seemed, with prophetic eye, to have looked forward through the ages to the 19th century, when woman is more regarded as man's equal. Portia, though the most fortunate, became the most *un*-fortunate in the lottery of love. Shakespeare drew the Jew; but Mr. Beck *re*-drew the characters of them all, by his wonderful descriptive power, and impressive recitation of a number of the scenes in which the leading personages of the play appear.

Shakespeare's object in writing this beautiful mixture of tragic and comic poetry, was to teach a lesson of tolerance and charity. He was in advance of his age; for, then existed *in*-tolerance. We are now realizing what he hoped for, when writing this immortal piece of literature.

Great Shakespeare, longing for charity! "And now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of them is charity." The lecturer introduced and concluded his discourse with appropriate scripture quotations, showing that he is not only a lover of Shakespeare, but also a student of the good old Book. The third and last lecture of the course will be on the 17th of January, 1888.

The Year's Retrospect.

BY REV. CHARLES L. FRY, '78.

The close of 1887 brings with it abundant cause for grateful acknowledment of what our country has gained during the course of the year.

As far as crops and other natural products of the United States are concerned, the nation to-day is in excellent condition. There have, it is true, been exceptional years when the *wheat*-yield has been larger, but the decrease is not a serious one when the aggregate harvests of all the States are counted up. At least 450,000,000 bushels of wheat have been garnered this year, which with the 70,000,000 reserve bushels of surplus from last year constitute a supply not only amply sufficient for all our home needs, but leaving an immense amount, probably 100,000,000 bushels for exportation.

When we come to speak of corn, our own section of this vast country has been notably favored; and though the aggregate yield in the whole nation will not reach as high a figure as those of some previous years, yet it is well known that the *over*abundance of such previous years made the commodity such a drug in the market that the farmers actually burnt corn for fuel in many places, and realized no more money value out of the crop than they will out of a medium-sized harvest like this year's, requiring far less labor.

Of all the other grain crops there has likewise been enough for the demands of all our people, and at moderate prices.

The cotton crop, which is second in importance only to that of food, will be at least six and a half million bales; one of the very largest yields in all our history! For food and clothing therefore, the two great physical necessaries of mankind, 1887 has given us munificent guarantee.

The *industrial* condition of the country during this year has also been excellent. Its usual criterion is the *iron* trade. More iron and iron rails were manufactured during 1887 than in any former year of our existence; no less than 11,000 miles of rails having been laid! This has necessarily involved an increase of buisness all over the country. There have been no panics in the commercial world, and no unusual losses. Trade from first to last has been brisk and prosperous. Money has been abundant in its usual channels, and exportation has steadily increased.

In a purely productive and material sense, then, the state of our country is all that could be reasonably desired, and has seldom been better.

Another gain, of a different nature, has come to the people at large, in that the great fundamental principles of our government have been brought to very special public attention during this centennial year of the American Constitution. By no means an insignificant gain this! Such a mercenary age as ours is apt to underrate any national acquisition that cannot be measured by market values. But in a government of the people and by the people, money cannot estimate the profit derivable from a serious thoughtful study, on the part of the citizens as a whole, of the real basis on which the structure of their government rests.

The American Constitution, as the various speeches of Daniel Webster so forcefully declare, is the best code that America could possibly have. After this one hundred years since its adoption, everybody must agree that in its general course it has been eminently promotive of the public welfare. Its most ardent friends could not have hoped from it more than it has accomplished. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in regard to any particular measures of the government, no one ever intimates that there has been any failure in the great ends and objects of government, much less any series of lawless and despotic acts, or any successful usurpation.

The historian who sits down to write the story of the first century of the Constitution will have no record to make of fair provinces depopulated, of civil authority habitually trampled under foot by military power, or of any community crushed by the burden of taxation. He will speak rather of public liberty protected and public happiness enhanced; of population and resources so augmented that not only has the wide world no parallel but all civilization stands appalled thereat! His pages will trace a marvellous expansion in every department of manufacture and commerce, as well as of the sciences and arts. In short, the picture will be one of that happy condition of a nation in which the restraint and coercion of government are almost invisible and imperceptible, and its influences felt only in the benefits it confers.

With such a magnificent Constitution, administered in accordance with its original purport, America is the supreme witness to the world, wherewith stands or falls the cardinal political truth that law and order, morality and religion, the rights of conscience and the rights of property, may all be secured and preserved in a free government of the people, more perfectly than in any other form of government under heaven. Our Constitution has been tried in peace, and it has been tried in war, even in the white heat of civil war; but it has not been found wanting. From the close of the rebellion of nearly a generation ago,—which was the most fearful ordeal through which it could possibly have been called upon to pass, and by the suppression of which it proved itself adequate for *any* political crisis.—down to the appearance of outright Anarchism such as recently met its doom in Chicago, the world had known conclusively that the American Constitution has come to stay. The cancer of slavery had been cut clean out of the nation's body, and its vitals were safe.

Now, however, in these latter days, looms up a second monster foe, in some respects more terrible, more menacing, more hideous than the first: Anarchism undisguised! Nay even boasting of its real intent, and armed with dynamite bombs, the most fearful of all weapons, for the achievment of its diabolical purpose!

The story need not be repeated how, for days ond weeks during this year 1887, eager eyes were turned toward the city of Chicago from every section of this vast country, intently gazing to see whether Anarchism would be dealt with in America as decisively as was Slavery; and what a sigh of relief was breathed from many a loyal heart when the righteous sentence of death was executed in full measure!

The American Constitution, which this year occupies special attention, can stand a great deal, but no government can stand Anarchism, least of all a government by the people and for the people. Nor does this great foe of our country find its most dangerous representatives in such villainous reprobates as paid the forfeit of their lives in Chicago. Anarchism means defiance of rightful constitional human law, and what therefore is any man who violates and tramples upon the infinitely greater *Divine Law* but a literal "Anarchist?" Infidel lecturers who from public platforms, or infidel editors who from public journals, promulgate their skepticism, to weaken the people's faith in God and their reverence for His Word and Ordinances, are guilty in the first degree of proclaiming and advocating the principles of the worst Anarchism under the sun! There are men walking our streets to-day, unconvicted and unsentenced, who are continually throwing into the midst of their fellowmen the bombs of blasphemous satire and derision, which are veritable dynamite, causing the most awful destruction of spiritual life!

Let Anarchists of every sort be distinctly given to understand that America, wide as the sweeping domain of her continent stretches, has no room for them!

Here endeth one of the lessons of 1887.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.
—TENNYSON.

A Trip to Florida.

BY E. E. SCHANTZ, FORMERLY OF '89.

While a student at Muhlenberg College ill health so shattered my constitution that I was compelled to quit and go in search of the lost blessing. For this reason I made a trip to Florida, the land of flowers.

THE DEPARTURE.

At 4.30 A. M., Monday, January 24, 1887, I bade adieu to my folks at home, not knowing whether I should ever have the pleasure of seeing them again, and took the early train for Philadelphia. Having arrived there, I first went in search of my traveling companion, Miss Alice Traub, a most estimable young lady from Philadelphia. Failing to make mention of her in this article would be doing injustice to my respect for her, she having proven a very valuable traveling companion.

The remainder of the day was spent in making the necessary arrangements for the trip on the day following and in sight-seeing.

Tuesday, January 25, was the never-to-be-forgotten day on which we undertook our journey to the "Sunny South."

After many well-wishes and fervent adieus by the friends accompanying us to the depot, we boarded the 9.30 A. M. train for New York. At 11.45 A. M. we crossed the broad Hudson river, entered a street car, and enjoyed a ride through one of the busiest streets (Water street) of the great Metropolis to the pier where lay the steamer, "City of Savannah," on which we were to sail.

ON THE OCEAN.

The time set for her departure was 3 P. M. but because of the heavy cargo she was to take she could not get ready before 3.35 P. M., giving us over three hours to devote to sight-seeing. Promptly at 3.35 the heavy iron doors were closed and bolted; the deafening voice of the whistle drowned the babel and confusion; the great steamer majestically moved out into the stream as if proudly conscious of the important errand she was about to undertake. The many objects of interest in the great city, Old Trinity Lutheran Church, Castle Garden, the Suspension Bridge, etc., now fade. The noble statue, Liberty Enlightening the World, Staten Island, the Quarantine Station, and Coney Island, are passed.

We are on the boundless deep; a strong head-wind greets us; the sea runs high; the waves howl destructive music; the ship rolls and swings with a tremendous force; that dreaded disease, seasickness, knocks at our door and confines us for nearly half of our voyage, greatly to the advantage of the steward.

On Wednesday, January 26, it rained the whole day, the sea running very high. Wednesday night, the second night out, we doubled that dreaded cape Hatteras—a more horrible night than that I never experienced. Had the vessel sunk then, it would only have been a source of relief to me. Never before did I find my appetite appeased on a quarter of an ordinary tea-cup of soup—but it was enough, more than enough. Mounting the deck to try the fresh air, I immediately returned to give vent to my unsettled stomach.

Thursday morning, January 27, I was no longer sick and the ocean was calm, remaining so to the end of our voyage. Now comes the pleasantest part of the entire voyage—that of making friends on deck. Coming on deck at 9 A. M., I was greeted by everyone, hitherto a stranger, with a pleasant "Good morning" and "How do you feel?" This fully demonstrated that man is bound to be social. Nowhere else can be found such a close affinity as there is amongst passengers on board a steamer. I found myself surrounded by people from Canada, New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, Germany, France, etc. Forever will that Thursday morning continue to linger very vividly in my memory even if I should live to become silver-haired.

On the eve of Thursday we were still 120 miles from Savannah. Friday, January 28, we saw land in the distance and at 10 A. M. entered the Savannah river and landed at the city at 11 A. M.

SAVANNAH.

Our tickets included a free transfer from the wharf to the depot, for which purpose coaches with their black drivers were in readiness. At the depot we were detained a few hours by waiting for the next fast mail train from the North, giving us an opportunity to see all of the city we cared for. Savannah is not a nice city. All were disgusted with her. Half the population is colored. The thermometer registered 76° in the shade; the peach trees stood in blossom; the people were sitting in the numerous parks; flowers and vegetables could be seen in the gardens; everything had a tropical appearance. Along the river the people were plowing, preparing their rice-fields—all this looked very strange at that season of the year to a man just coming from the *icy* North.

THROUGH OLD GEORGIA.

The train arrived, we got on board, and were sped on at the terrible rate of from 45 to 55 miles an hour over the famous Waycross Short Line. At Waycross, 96 miles south of Savannah, we were detained over two hours by waiting to connect with a train that was late. Unfortunately the remaining 76 miles we had to make by night, depriving us of much valuable scenery. Amongst the beautiful rivers we crossed, was the lovely St. Mary's Rice fields, extensive pine-forests, large saw-mills, rosin-works, "Nigger" plantations, etc., could be seen along the railroad.

ARRIVAL AT JACKSONVILLE.

We arrived safely at our destination near midnight, Friday, January 28,—a very poor time to arrive in a strange city. What now? Well, Miss Traub, myself and my English friend, Mr. Day, put up at the Tremont House, paying $2.50 for a night and day; it is scandalous but cannot be procured for less. At the first-class hotels the rates are from $4.00 to $4.50 a day. At private places board can be procured at $5 a week, but is not fit for a dyspeptic and is very sure to make a dyspeptic of a non-dyspeptic. For $7.50 a week board can be procured that somewhat approaches the $2.25 board in Allentown.

GREEN COVE SPRINGS.

Saturday morning, January 29, my friend left for Umstilla, 125 miles further south, on the elegant steamer "John Sylvester." I accompanied her to Green Cove Springs, 30 miles south of Jacksonville, where I bade her good-bye. Here I saw for the first time an orange grove, laden with its golden fruit, presenting a magnificent sight. The city, named after a large and beautiful sulphur spring right in her midst, is one of Florida's most flourishing towns, bidding fair to become one of the largest cities in the State, because of her commercial advantages.

JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville, justly styled the "Gateway of the South," is a fashionable winter-resort. The city is beautifully located on the grand St. John's. In size she compares with Allentown. The streets cross each other at right angles, making a unique appearance. Bay street is the business street. In it, commodious stores of every description can be found, but everything is very dear. The city has a good supply of schools, white and colored, many churches, a public library, a number of national banks, good newspapers, a fine park, some factories, and considerable commerce. The exports are lumber, cotton, tropical fruits, fish and vegetables.

There is one (German) Lutheran Church in the city, a small frame building, old Rev. Dr. Bensemer, pastor. Not much harmony prevails amongst her members because the majority of them would like to have services also in the Ehglish language—which would suit vastly better in an altogether English city.

Besides her many fine hotels, nearly every other house is a boarding house. During the season of '86 and '87 there were staying in this city alone 100,000 tourists, mostly invalids. On March 17, I attended the colored State Fair in this city, which was quite a success. A good idea could be acquired of the progress the colored people are making in the State.

ST. AUGUSTINE.

Thursday, February 17, was made memorable by a trip to "the ancient city," St. Augustine. On arriving at the old city the first peculiarity striking me was the delightful saline atmosphere, so different from the soft breezes at Jacksonville. The huge live oaks, magnolias, palmettos, on either side of the street, with intertwined tops, forming an archway richly decorated with a luxuriant growth of Spanish moss, next enraptures the tourist as he enters the quaint old city. Thence every step he takes reveals new objects of interest, such as the city gates, the peculiar narrow streets, the old Spanish buildings, old Slave Market, old Cathedral, the "Grand Plaza," the commodious modern hotels, the weather-beaten sea-wall, Fort Marion and a thousand others. Fort Marion was at that time doubly interesting, some 300 Indians having been kept prisoners there. The men were busily engaged in their strange native games while the women bathed in the hot sun, prostrated on the bare campus. In April they were all removed—the older ones being taken to Mobile, Ala., and the children to Carlisle, Pa. Along the sea-wall oysters in abundance were lying at random; dismounting at a place we appeased our appetites and sighed that our stomachs were of no larger capacity.

Ponce de Leon Hotel, now in the course of construction, is to cost two and a half millions of dollars when completed, bidding fair to become one of the finest structures of its kind in the United States. The finest church (M. E.) in the State was at the time of my visit in the course of completion. Both of these massive structures are built of the durable "coquina." The M. E. Church is making the most rapid progress in the State. Sad to say that a fire, threatening for a time the whole city, caused by an imperfect flue in the enormous St. Augustine Hotel, consumed the hotel and the two historic relics—the Slave Market and the venerable Cathedral. This was in April. Space forbids to speak of other historical points of interest connected with the town.

FERNANDINA.

Sunday, March 6, I enjoyed a round trip of 74 miles to Fernandina, which was made specially memorable by the fact that a friend in the South paid my fare. The city, on an arm of the St. Mary's one and a half miles from the beach, is a charming place. Because of her resemblance and propinquity to Georgia she may justly be called a "Georgian town." Fernandina is quite a sea-port. Her beach, at which I spent a few pleasant hours in bathing and gathering sea-shells, is, with one exception, the finest in the State.

ORANGE PARK.

March 19th ushered in another never-to-be-forgotten day. Circulars, distributed a few days previously by little "niggers," as is their custom, announced a grand free excursion on the steamer, "Manatee," to a big land-sale at Orange Park, and a free lunch at the place. Early the Mantee dock was crowded, the music appeared, the steamer moved in, off we went, and a jollier crowd I never saw. At the Park the conditions were read and the auction began. Promptly at 2 P. M., the usual hour for dinner, we were conducted to the impenetrable umbrage of the huge Live oaks and Magnolias in the boulevard where were spread before us tables profusely laden with delicacies. After the grand lunch the auction proceeded with a much greater animus. Too soon the whistle signaled the hour for returning. This was repeated, even grander, March 25th. On these trips I had the pleasure of seeing the home of the famous authoress, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, at Maudarin. Orange Park is a new and very pretty place, situated on a bluff commanding a magnificent view of the St. John's. Were I to settle in Florida, I would choose Orange Park.

TO BE CONTINUED.

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny;
  You can not rob me of free Nature's grace;
You can not shut the windows of the sky
  Through which Aurora shows her brightening face.
You can not bar my constant feet to trace
  The woods and lawns, by living stream, at eve.
Let Health my nerves and finer fibers brace,
  And I toys to the great children leave:
Of fancy, reason, virtue, naught can me bereave!

—THOMSON.

Love, a Conqueror.

BY W. O. FEGELY, '90.

A living frame of flesh and blood
Together with a soul
Created by the hand of God
Shows that he has control,
O'er everything alive or dead
In all this wide, wide world,
Invigorates us not to dread
The missiles at us hurled.

He then endowed with noble powers
His children every one,
And to control, He said, was ours,
The pilgrimage begun.
Then in life's journey very soon,
Love, hatred, and great sorrow
Did harshly with themselves commune,
Uncertain made the morrow.

When true love,—the all conquering one
Has won a heart so true,
Then hatred also has begun
To rend apart the two,
And sorrow on the other hand
Yet ever and anon
Tends these two loving hearts to rend,
When hatred's work is done.

The sufferings and miseries
That thus have seized true hearts,
Soon recompense with agonies
By hurling fiery darts
At him, abhorring the Divine
And nursing hellish deeds,
And in secluded courts confine,
Where shame his life-blood eats.

His vital power now ebbs away,
While pondering o'er his deeds;
He cries, forgive! I will obey;
My soul reforming needs.
As thus the wicked is engaged,
The others meet him soon,
And neither of them is enraged;
He falls into a swoon.

But love, the shining star of men,
Which conquers even God,
With golden rays encircles them;
For vengence they plead not,
But friends become, and friends remain
The rest of all their lives.
And if from then true love maintain,
They'll rest in glorious skies.

December.

BY G. R. ULRICH, '88.

The cold and chilling winter winds
Have come again with icy breath;
Again the trees have shed their leaves
And nature sleeps as though in death.

The grain is gathered from the field,
The fruits and nuts are gathered home;
Sweet flowers have spent their rich perfume
And where they bloomed wild whirlwinds roam.

The happy birds, that filled our land
With sweetest songs the livelong day,
Have gathered up their summer's brood,
Have left their nests and flown away.

Where have they gone? Whom cheer they now?
Whom tell they now the power of song?
Oh, happy South, that art thus blessed
With birds' sweet tunes and flowers so long?

The cattle on a thousand hills
Go wandering idly here and there;
The frost has nipped their pastures green
And left its breath upon the air.

The rippling streams dance gaily on
O'er rocks and pebbles toward the sea,
While fringed with crystals are their banks
That add to all sublimity.

Though trees are bare and frosts have come
And killed the grass and blooming flowers;
Though birds have flown to southern climes
Yet solitude has pleasant hours.

Oh sleeping world, sleep on in peace!
Though cold and dead and desolate.
Yet majesty and wisdom, power
Break forth and show the Infinite.

"Through frost to Spring
And though the biting blast
Of Eurus stiffen nature's juicy veins,
Good cheer, good cheer!
When Winter's wrath is past,
Soft murmuring Spring breathes sweetly o'er the plains.

"Through storm to calm
And though his thunder car
The rumbling tempest drive through earth and sky,
Good cheer, good cheer!
The elemental war
Tells that a blessing healing hour is nigh."

—The *Thielensian* before us is brimful of solid thought, good common sense and well flavored with pleasant humor. The whole is well gotten up.

—The *College Message* contains some excellent literary articles. The editorials breathe a wholesome influence. A pleasant greeting to its appearance on our table !

The *Hesperian* has rather an *owl*ish and *snak*ish appearance on the outside; and its editorial and exchange departments are interspersed with wise and cool suggestions. The exchange editor might with profit *develop* his vocabulary as to the word "develop*e*ment."

—The *Lafayette* has made its first appearance for the year. The editorials contain many practical suggestions but the pen is too much guided by sports. We are glad to find such an enobling spirit in the general body of Lafayette's students. A trick is one thing—desecration another. We hope that such a burst of indignation will quench all spirit of barbarism.

—The *Wittenberger* is replete with articles of literary value. Not every one, however, would agree with the view presented on Voltaire. Pres. Dwight says of him "He taught that the chief end of man is to slander his God and abuse him forever." Would "that to-day, outside of France all his ideas and influence had ceased!" The colums are filled with *literary* matter and not with *sporting* news as we find in so many journals just now.

—We are glad to welcome the *Swarthmore Phoenix* to our table. It contains some valuable reflections on agnosticism in colleges which is so often the result of the ignorance of scripture stronghold. Presidents of colleges are urging the introduction of the Bible as a study. Beautiful is the collection of extracts in "What poets write about their brother poets." Beautiful rays of romantic scenery in "Down the Rhine." We would re-echo the remarks of Intercollegiate Press Association. Where are the officers and committes keeping themselves ? So far the Association has done nothing to redeem its promise.

—Taking, with the closing year and session, a retrospective view of college journalism, we come to the conclusion that it is, as yet, far from what it might be or what it should be.

Journalism in general, we believe, has a bright future before itself in this country. 'Tis true, the pioneer author in our early history, found it hard work to scratch together a living with the pen. But as resources upon resources are opened and developed, and population multiplied, this "land of the free and home of the brave" is just opening its door wide to welcome in the true, genuine journalist to its pleasant fireside.

We are a reading people. But there is a depraved, public taste for reading tragic newspaper articles. There evidently must be a market for such trash, or else it would not pay to publish it. It is one of the duties of journalism to correct this evil. With this end in view, among many other good purposes, magazine clubs, chautanquan courses, etc., are organized. Now, every journal should have a specific aim. But what the real aim of college journalism *is*, the writer is unable to formulate in a clear statement. In a sense, each journal is a "Rambler," with no unison of action, no practical earnestness of purpose. With careful pruning it may become a gracefully decorating appendage of its parent plant. Its aim should never be in conflict with that of the institution under which it flourishes, but, *raising the standard of college-life*. The "Exchange" should become an important feature, serving as a kind of turning-fork, harmonizing all.

—Mine.

—Miner.

—Minus.

—Mine own.

—Less my own.

—Not mine at all.

—Examinations.

—Christmas vacation.

—A surprise to the Sophomores: Their notation returns in Physics.

—The *Pressing* Question: What shall I send her as a Christmas gift?

—Wanted: New excuses to stay out of recitation. Our old ones are all worn out.

—Soph. to Fresh.: You are a walking Phenakistoscope. The Soph. burst and the Fresh. fainted.

—The Freshman Class, as tradition has it, has gone into mourning for thirty days at the untimely loss of one of its members.

—Why did the Freshman beg for "Rueben" when they came back from the mountains? To make sugar for the milk they drank.

—Facts and figures are of no use to us, said the Preps, when they came in after a drill on the mountain. We must have something more substantial.

—The electric lights lately placed at the corners of our College square are a decided improvement. The whole campus is now beautifully lit up.

—Under the efficient management of the Professor of Literature, the Juniors and Seniors debate such practical questions as the following: Should Muhlenberg College imitate or establish independent policy? How, what, when, etc., should papers be read? Discuss the gymnasium question.

—Thanksgiving passed off very quietly. Quite a number took advantage of the holiday for a visit home. The other ate their turkey in Allentown and in the afternoon paid a visit to the Teachers' Institute.

—A Ditty for Prep.:

We're a set of jolly boys,
While we play with pretty toys;
We can hop, skip, jump, you bet,
Members we, from famous Prep.

—Freshman Notes:

We're a set of blooming chaps
And we love our mother's laps,
Peanuts, candies when they're freshest,
And we are illustrious Freshies.

—A Sophomoric Idyl:

A class of sages you may know,
We are indeed now as we show,
As much as teachers, almost more,
We know in fact as Sophomore.

—Junioric Prelude:

The honored station we do hold,
In our look and mien are bold;
A new silk hat, a fine white tie,
You bet the Junior is no lie.

—Senioric Strains:

I'm a worthy Senior, I.
Climbing wisdom's plain on high;
May Fresh, Soph. and Junior squeal,
I my dignity will feel.

—At last the Juniors have attained to their ideal—a silk hat. They claim, as a class, to be worth thirty dollars more now. The MONTHLY congratulates them on the improvement of their person, and hopes the shining silky will reflect no unfavorable contrast of "nature's form."

Some birds the showy plumage need,
For without it they're worth nothing indeed.

—After a thorough discussion, the gymnasium question is taking definite shape. The plan under consideration is to fit up the large hall adjoining the laboratory with the lighter gymnastic apparatus. The organization is to be similar to that of the Franklin Society, which has given such excellent satisfaction. As far as known the project is endorsed by the faculty and enthusiastically received by the students. The enterprise has the wishes and assistance of the MONTHLY and advises all to join heartily in the co-operation of the matter.

PERSONALS.

. The next candidate for taffy ——! Seidle, '90.

. Kleckner, '90, donned the royal purple of Phi Gamma Delta on December 2.

. Schantz, '88, thinks he is fresh and that is why he laughs so much. The former is corroborated by others.

. Lambert, '88, translated "When you fatigued swamps and mountains and rivers." Wonderful poetic imagination!

. Gimlich, '90, is preparing an original German Christmas speech for his New England friends. Rah for the German Yankee!

. Fetter, '88, on derivation: Isos means an angle and thermos a fire-place; therefore isothermal means as sung place near a fire-place.

. Raker, '90: A man's best friends are his ten fingers; but if he takes three of them in stimulants several times a day they are his worst enemies.

. Professor of History to Cooper, '91: Give an example illustrating the extreme conservatism of the Egyptians. Answer: *Patching* the mummies.

. Professor to Hower, '91: What does Pantheism mean? Answer: The worship of Pan. This happened on the day following Thanksgiving.

. Grahn, '89, in Political Economy kept mum for fear that the Professor would find out his politics. Whether the excuse will be acceptable to the Professor is not known.

. Scheirer, '88: "Fulgurites may be produced artificially by smoke and less easily by water." No doubt Oscar had in mind his first smoke and the lightning of his father's wrath.

. Oberly, '89: The old story. Frank has for the fifteenth time handed his pipe and tobacco to Horine with the firm resolution never to touch the weed again. It will probably last a day, for he has been giving up chewing and smoking for the last two years.

. Shimer, '91, will soon issue his work on phrenology. He says the function of the cerebellum is "love."

. E. E. Schantz, ex-member of '89, paid us a visit on the 25th ult. Having recovered his health in the "Sunny South," he intends to pursue his course of study by joining class '90 after the holidays. Welcome!

. Leopold, '89, having seen the statement that "Brains is indispensible to a good student," and mistaking it for "Beans," piled a double mess on his plate when next time they made their appearance.

. Ritter, I. B., and Schaeffer, M. G., displaying some of their High German at the Teachers' Institute, overheard the remark, "Oh, my! ain't they smart?" Schaeffer in his honesty could not restrain, but whispered to his dignified partner, "But they are mightily deceived."

. Professor in Physics to Yost: "Mr. Yost, what is meant by the hydrostatic paradox?" Mr. Yost: "I give it up." No doubt the Mountainville "cowboy's" paradoxical intellect was laboring under the influence of his best girl and was just then being metamorphosed into a state of seeming reality.

. At a meeting of the Young People's Society of St. John's Lutheran Church, at Mrs. Grubb's, there being a lack of seatables, the hostess proposed the high chair. One of the ladies, rather doubtful as for whom it was meant, presented it to Willis Hassler, who indignantly replied: "Do you take me for a baby?" The polite answer was: "I was rather doubtful at first, but am now confirmed in my opinion."

. Prof. E. D. Shimer, '74, and Mr. J. W. Richards, '77, respectively contributed in our November issue the excellent articles "Suffering" and "The Seminary." And by the way we received compliments for the same, which would have been sent to the authors, had not their modesty forbidden to sign their names, or our negligence, to suffix them. May the gentlemen excuse our mistake, and let us hear from them soon again.

STATISTICS OF

N)	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	HEIGHT.	WEIGHT.	SHAPE OF NOSE.	SIZE OF HAT.	SIZE SHOE.
1	W. F. Bond . .	Lenhartsville, Pa.	26	5 ft. 7 in	141 lbs.	Like his own.	7⅛	6
2	C. D. Clauss . .	Lehighton, Pa.	25	5 " 10 "	155 "	Mathematical.	7	7
3	C. Fetter . . .	Telford, Pa.	24	5 " 11 "	173 "	Nosey.	7¾	9
4	G. Gebert . . .	Sumneytown, Pa.	30	5 " 9½ "	156 "	High Dutch.	7⅝	8
5	D. G. Gerberich .	Ono, Pa.	24	5 " 8½ "	157 "	Peculiar.	7⅛	8
6	A. W. Kistler .	Kempton, Pa.	23	5 " 5 "	138 "	Shapeless.	7⅛	6
7	J. F. Lambert .	Seidersville, Pa.	24	5 " 10 "	161 "	Scotch Linear.	6⅞	8
8	R. Metzger . .	Allentown, Pa.	17	5 " 7½ "	140 "	Crooked.	7	6
9	E. F. Ritter . .	Freemansburg, Pa.	18	5 " 4½ "	120 "	Unclassified.	6⅞	7
10	H. F. Schantz .	Myerstown, Pa.	18	5 " 6½ "	126 "	Yankee.	7¼	6
11	O. S. Scheirer .	Hokendauqua, Pa.	25	5 " 11 "	169 "	Fashionable.	6⅞	8
12	G. R. Ulrich . .	Selingsgrove, Pa.	26	5 " 8 "	165 "	Poetic.	7¼	8
13	J. M. Wenrich .	Blainesport, Pa.	24	5 " 6 "	145 "	Like his Grandma's.	6⅞	6

SMOKING.

1. Observer of; 2. "O. P." cigars; 3. Pipe; 4. Gave it up; 5. Sometimes; 6. Wholesale; 7. It's too vulgar; 8. Inveterate; 9. Pa forbids; 10. Two-fors; 11. All he gets; 12. It's not poetic; 13. Havanas.

* * *

PROHIBITIONIST.

1. Don't believe in it; 2. Not yet; 3. In a desert; 4. Too dutch; 5. Opposed; 6. Out of his line; 7. It's too dry; 8. Can't go it; 9. Not of age; 10. Rochel; 11. Oh, tickle me; 12. Not my nature; 13. Not built that way.

* * *

TEMPERANCE.

1. All over; 2. I'm there; 3 Y-e-s; 4. Of course; 5. I must; 6. Moderate; 7. To please; 8. You bet; 9. That will be my ticket; 10. I guess; 11. Who wouldn't; 12. Every time; 13. Why not.

* * *

CONJUGAL PROSPECTS.

1. Too bashful; 2. No hope; 3. Fluctuation; 4. Got left; 5. Made sure; 6. Stars unfavorable; 7. Strong suspicion; 8. Shoo-fly; 9. Too green; 10. What do you mean? 11. Prospective; 12. No you don't; 13. No beard.

* * *

SOCIAL STANDING.

1. Local; 2. Below par; 3. Knacky; 4. No time; 5. Made his mark; 6. Who knows? 7. Hamiltonic; 8. At home; 9. Zero; 10. Medicinal; 11. National; 12. N. G.; 13. They know.

IDEAL OF HAPPINESS.

1. Contentment; 2. Don't like to tell; 3. Studying Christian Ethics; 3. Manhood; 4. Having a helpmeet; 6. Utopia; 7. A duty well performed; 8. Nothing to do; 9. To detect symptoms of a beard; 10. Too funny for print; 11. Everything my own way; 12. A well-tilled farm (house); 13. Studying Butler's Analogy.

* * *

FAVORITE AMUSEMENT.

1. Reading; 2. Amusing others; 3. Peenuckle; 4. A stroll in Nature's bowers; 5. Parchesi; 6. Checkers; 7. Studying Will Carleton; 8. Poker; 9. Flirting; 10. Whist; 11. Making calls; 12. Picnics; 13. Giving taffy.

* * *

FAVORITE REFRESHMENT.

1. Bread and butter; 2. Baker's kisses; 3. Hop Bitters; 4. Gansewein; 5. Oyster stew; 6. Champagne; 7. Toothpicks; 8. Lemonade with a straw; 9. Milk very dilute; 10. Paregoric; 11. Royal Baking Powder; 12. Chestnuts; 13. Sour Krout.

* * *

CHIEF WANT.

1. Sense; 2. Brains; 3. A sweet one; 4. A chance; 5. Nothing; 6. Variety; 7. Time; 8. Punctuality; 9. Refinement; 10. Money; 11. Room to spread myself; 12. Knowledge; 13. Brass.

CLASS OF 1888.

STATE OF HEALTH.	NICKNAME.	BY-WORD.	PROFESSION.	RELIGION.	LIT. SOCIETY.	POLITICS.
Good.	Billie.	Nixie.	Theology.	Lutheran.	Euterpean.	Republican.
Palpitative.	Uncle.	The deuce.	Theology.	Lutheran.	Euterpean.	Democrat.
Robustious.	Clinty.	Taffy.	Theology.	Lutheran.	Sophronian.	Democrat.
Elastic.	Nichts komm raus.	Opshaw.	Theology.	Lutheran.	Sophronian.	Democrat.
Ecstatic.	Davy.	Gee horn spoons	Theology.	Lutheran.	Euterpean.	Republican.
Improving.	Al.	Chestnuts.	Theology.	Lutheran.	Euterpean.	Republican.
XXX.	Jim.	Sugar.	Theology.	Lutheran.	Sophronian.	Republican.
Immense.	Metz.	Anteup.	Law.	Undecided.	Not any.	Democrat.
Royal.	Kid.	By jove.	Undecided.	Lutheran.	Sophronian.	Democrat.
Declining.	Young Harry.	Thunder.	Medicine.	Lutheran.	Euterpean.	Republican.
Longitudinal.	Duke.	Golly.	Theology.	Lutheran.	Euterpean.	Democrat.
Heart-aches.	Jones.	Ah!	Undecided.	Lutheran.	Euterpean.	Republican.
Shocking.	Jonny.	Fiddlesticks.	Theology.	Lutheran.	Sophronian.	Democrat.

No. at entrance	14
" in Sophomore	12
" in Junior	13
" in Senior	13
" of Fraternity Men	0
" of Non-Fraternity Men	13
" of Married Men	1
" of Engaged Men (supposed)	1
" Would like to be	13
" for Theology	9
" for Medicine	1
" for Law	1
" Undecided	2
" from Sophronian Literary Society	5
" from Euterpean Literary Society	7
" of Democrats	7
" of Republicans	6
" that Smoke	8
" that Chew	0
" that go into Society	11
" that use "Ponies"	That's a Secret
" who lied about Statistics	9
" who play Cards	10
" who never made a Racket	5
Total Age	304 years
Average Age	23½ years
Total Weight	1946 pounds
Average Weight	149¾ pounds
Total Height	73 ft. 11 in.
Average Height	5 ft. 8¼ in.
Oldest Man	30 years
Youngest Man	17 years
Tallest Man	5 ft. 11 in.
Shortest Man	5 ft. 4½ in.
Heaviest Man	173 pounds
Lightest Man	120 pounds
Handsome Men	None

◆

O, College joy! thy day is now far spent,
And from the distance of the past
Thy Orient rays towards West are bent.
Oh, linger yet! with rosy Hesper's rays,
And in thy gentle Zephyrs breeze
New courage whisper by your lays.

As echoed once Columbia's rocky shores
With clang and clamor of the victor's shield
The thirteen stars and stripes in patriotic course,
So may this band, "Immortal Class of '88,"
United, strong and bold and brave
In triumph conquer ignorance dark and hate.

Sink slowly, mighty ruler of the day!
And let thy purple golden beams
Shine blessings on the farspent day.
Ye classic walls, unparalleled M. C.!
Protect, restrain, encourage, love and cheer,
That triumph only, now the setting sun may see.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'73. We learn that Rev. Charles J. Hirzel has withdrawn his acceptance of the call to Scranton, Pa., and that he will continue his labors at Chestnut Hill, Pa.

'75. Rev. William A. Passavant, Jr., has succeeded his father as editor of "The Workman," a live Lutheran weekly, published at Pittsburg, Pa.

'76. John D. Uhrich, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Prothonotary of Lehigh Co., Pa.

'77. Rev. M. Luther Zweizig, who lately resigned as pastor of a Lutheran congregation in Scranton, Pa., has gone to Germany.

'78. "Old Trinity" of Lancaster, Pa., Rev. Charles L. Fry, pastor, lately dedicated a splendid new organ.

'78. "Russia" was the subject of a lecture delivered before the Young People's Association of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church last evening by Professor O. G. T. Schadt, of Germantown. Having resided in the land of the Czar for a number of years he was enabled to delineate the religious, social and political attainments of the people from a practical knowledge.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

'79. Concordia Congregation, Rochester, N. Y., lately celebrated its tenth anniversary. It numbers about 300 male members and has a Sunday-school of 600 members. The pastor, Rev. Charles N. Conrad, has established missions at Kendall and Brockport, N. Y.

'80. At the earnest solicitation of the English Home Mission Committee of the General Council and of the congregation, Rev. Jas. F. Beates, of Amanda, O., has accepted a call to the Toledo Mission.

'80. Jonas F. Kline, Esq., has been elected to the important office of Prothonotary of Lehigh County, Pa.

'80. Robert W. Steckel has left New York City and is now in Ashland, Pa., with his first love—the grocer's trade.

'81. Trinity Lutheran Church, Middlepoint, Ohio, of which Rev. Luther M. Mc.Creery is pastor, lately dedicated a new house of worship, costing $4100.

'82. We have learned that J. Henry Zweizig is reading law in Reading, Pa.

'83. Rev. John C. Graepp has taken charge of the German Mission in Scranton, Pa.

'83. Rev. R. Morris Smith, who has charge of five congregations, at Baden, Beaver Co., Pa., was lately married to Miss Minnie Trumbower, of Ballietsville, Lehigh Co., Pa., With five congregations and a newly married wife our fellow-alumnus will hardly suffer from ennui. We wish him all possible happiness.

'84. THE KEITER-RUHE WEDDING.—The residence of Mr. Chas. H. Ruhe, No. 25 South Eighth street, was the scene of a nuptial event yesterday afternoon, when his daughter, Miss Millie Ruhe, was married to Rev. W. D. C. Keiter, of West Bethelhem. On account of a death recently in the groom's family only the most intimate friends of the contracting parties were present. Rev. Drs. Wagner and Spieker officiated. The happy couple were attended by Franklin T. L. Keiter, George E. Ruhe, Elmer E. Butz, C. Ernest Wagner, Edward W. Ruhe and John C. Ruhe. The usual bridal banquet was served and later in the evening Rev. and Mrs. Keiter started on a short tour to Washington and other places. They will take up their residence with Mr. George Young in West Bethlehem. Mr. Keiter is a talented young clergyman and promises to attain distinction in his calling. He is pastor of the Lutheran congregations at West Bethlehem and Altonah. His bride is a most estimable young lady, with many graces of heart and mind. Both are graduates of the Allentown High School.—*Chronicle and News.*

'85. We are glad to be able to report that after seven weeks of sickness Francis G. Lewis has recovered some of his old-time health. He has left Bethlehem, Pa., where he has been teaching for several years.

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"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

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EDITORIALS.

THE old year has gone; and with it, we hope, old follies and weaknesses are forgiven and forgotten as things of the past. The new has come upon us with the usual, abundant good wishes of happiness. May the new resolutions of a better life in pursuance of that happiness not grow fainter as the year grows older; for real happiness can only be found in contentment and the sweet consciousness of having done one's duty.

Although the year is new and brings with it new duties, yet our term of office on the MONTHLY staff is old, and expires with this issue. Hence a retrospective view of the past, and a sort of compromise with our readers would perhaps not be out of place.

When assuming the editorship of this paper six month ago, we expressed our willingness to do the best to make it of mutual benefit and pleasure to both readers and us.

It has been a benefit to us;—an experience we would not like to part with. Have we disappointed our readers in their expectations, we humbly beg their pardon. We wish them to remember that college journalism at large, and of *necessity*, is but an experiment and that "*colt-springs*" are liable; that it is but an embryo in the shell. Our experience causes us to doubt at times whether a bird of prey, or a goose, laying golden eggs, will be hatched. There is a great deal of sham business about it,—"imitation" and not the genuine article.

A college journal *should* be a true representative of the institution under which it flourishes. But among the many college papers that passed under our eyes, we noticed that there is an underground tendency of isolation from the maternal influence, and of seeking an independent growth. The staff of one journal wants to wait for this or that movement, till no more under the authority's control. Another regrets "to notice the growing tendency to let the college faculty run the paper." Hints frequently crop out which savor more of revenge and the sulphur of friction, than of tenderness and fellow-feeling.

This abnormal circumstance makes college journalism largely a sucker, preying on the life sap of its mother plant. Like shoots, it grew vigorously for the short time of its existence; but it has surely appropriated a great deal of nourishment from the "branches" which might otherwise have borne more delicious fruit.

But we do not by any means condemn college journalism. It has a mission, and if no other than to serve as a preparatory school for the more real, practical, *needed* journalism of the future. It only wants careful pruning and grafting, and it can be set to useful purposes.

But isolation is impossible. From its very nature, it must remain a *child* in the house of its *Alma Mater*. It can not go forth independently like an alumnus. United, it may serve as a gracefully decorating appendage of its parent; separated, it becomes dangerous drift-wood;—"lost," like the prodigal son. Hence, for its safety and prosperity, there should exist a most intimate, filial relation between it and the "authorities" of the institutions from which it draws its sustenance.

Thus each journal, free from gossip, personal prejudice and all private dispute, truly representing its own institution, protecting her name, and spreading her fame, would be in its normal element. Let us all keep our shoulders applied to the wheel of progress, until college journalism may reach that golden goal.

Being yet New Year, and this our last issue, we warmly extend to all the compliments of the season and a hearty good-bye!

ONE of the most beautiful words in our language, both in composition and meaning, is honor. Its make-up of a silent consonant, two half-open vowels and two liquids is suggestive. Yes, this combination of letters is significant. The smoothness of its flow makes one think of the silent current of "the giant river" caressingly bearing onward the huge vessel in its bosom. The word begins with a silent letter—a breathing, warm from the heart. Only in the deep, silent broad mind, nourished by a warm heart, can honor, true honor, exist. Let not the shallow-minded boaster think to merit this exalting virtue. Though ever so worthy of respect, to award honor to the braggart is to misplace it. What then is this much-coveted pearl? We answer in the words of the beloved Wordsworth:

"Say, what is honor? 'Tis the finest sense
Of justice which the human mind can frame,
Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim,
And guard the way of life from all offence
Suffered or done."

How often is it looked at as something passive only, something foreign, until some station, rank or position is gained; while it should, yea, must be the active principle, the motive power for its deserved attainment. Again and again claims to it are boastfully made when the underlying principle actuating the seeker is as far from honor as the east is from the west.

Take for example the students' sense of honor in "sticking to class action" although violating the rules to which he has solemnly pledged his word.. What a mistaken notion of honor. "Is this the way of life to guard against all offence?" Far indeed does such an interpretation fall short of Webster's definition of "manly virtue"—unless it is that one dares to do the wrong, although pledged by his own voluntary promise, to do the right.

The active principle of that "finest sense of justice" must precede the passive state. "That finest sense of justice intent each lurking frailty to disclaim." Now, if the student is frail in anything, he is in envious judgment of others; yet scarcely ever is restraint even thought of much less the active principle applied. Professors, as well as students, are subjected to this ordeal. The least fault in either is caricatured in the most heartless manner. Is this that "nice sense of what is right, just and true?" Were there but one course in all such cases, and that, violent application of the scourge of criticism, where-ever the least fault shows itself, such conduct would at least be justifiable, even if not honorable. But such is not the case. That "fine sense of justice" is not only not the active principle in such a course of conduct, but is not even consistent with it. Honor is the silent actuating principle flowing smoothly onward and producing the thrilling sensation not only of the tongue in speaking the word, but of the heart in acting it. It is the outgrowing principle from the twin sisters "Love" and "Charity." Many may be esteemed worthy of respect but few truly merit honor.

Nostalgia.

BY JAMES F. LAMBERT, '88.

The flight of time fades everything. Follow a stream from its pure little fountain, gushing forth from some hillside, as it winds among the meadows, playing here and there among green grasses and flowers, is hurled over rocks and pools in wildest commotion and finally spans out into the mighty ocean in a broad, deep, and silent stream; and you have a vivid picture of human life.

Look to the wind as it wanders where it listeth until it finds rest against some stone wall; watch the flying cloud as it hurries on, twirled and driven by the tempests, until it finds rest on some barren field; the bird as it wanders hither and thither to find a safe twig on which to quiet,—but what for man? While you were the gem of the household, looking to your mother for support and to your father for protection, that tender mind was blighted by no evil, burdened by no care; but free, strolling cheerfully in space.

Time forbids. Those little, white hands, once but ornaments, must grasp the mildest forms of reality, develop in their use, in a geometrical progression, until they become the possession of a strong, self-relying man. Those little feet, once useful to kick holes in socks, must now carry you wherever your mind desires, be it to the Altar of God or of the World. The days of childhood are gone and manhood is before the door. It is not until you have sailed some distance from your father's care, struggled with the battling waves and fought against adverse tempests of time, that you begin to realize the comforts of a delightful home.

Were your course outlined through green valleys, among sparkling brooks, altogether without cares and trials, the thought of home and friends might vanish, never to reappear. Before you have left home for the first time you build your castles high and long. Oh! if I were but once beyond the limits of a caring parent how happy I would be! I would make friends and acquaintances, earn and spend money, rise in the estimation of the people in times tainted with the least speck of a shadow.

Real life is not what we paint it. The strange man has spun a web for you. He sits in his secluded corner and at the least agitation springs upon you with a spider's greed. His lawn is a perfect garden, filled with the sweetest scent of flowers of brilliant colors. That walk which leads to every corner of the yard, past the marble fountain, throwing God's purest gift sparkling into the sunshine, ends finally within the palace whence no man has ever returned. You realize your folly. You turn prodigal. Your money is spent; your friends forsook you; the palace of the rich is bolted against you; naked and a physical wretch you look to the blue sky for shelter and the cold earth for rest. What burning thoughts of home and friends crowd upon your memory! Days are weeks and nights months until you have determined to go home at once.

But, can we all return as the Prodigal of the Scriptures? Where there is a father left to approach us with a kiss; where the fatted calf makes a good meal; the ring an ornament; the mantle and shoes protection; music and dance a jubilee? It may not yet be so, but how soon can it be, that, when we return to the place of our former joys, we find it but an empty shell. The chimney ceases to smoke,—dead silence is in the house. That sister who once shared all your pleasures and sorrows with you; that father whose sound advice and mother whose last words still linger on your ear; that brother who helped to play many a boyish trick, are all gone. Some to a home subject to no change, and others into the open world.

You stand before the door and wait, but can not enter. It is no more your home.

You turn to the cemetery where some peacefully rest, to the open world where others struggle with the times, but find no pleasure in them. Where is the home that you seek? What do you covet? Oh! that you could throw off the shackles of a mortal body and find a home on high, since earth is but a temporal abode! To some men this may seem a ludicrous thought. What mortal endowed with a soul is not brought to honest, sober, elevating reflection at such a conception? Hear the moans of the prisoner as he crowds his face against the iron grating of his little window; the sighs of the murderer on his way to execution; the sobs of the total wreck from whose hearts every trace of hope, that mighty consoler, has vanished—perhaps forever. Think of yourself when you hear strains of distant music and feel it break upon your heart, as a powerful conqueror. Well might you exclaim:

Stay thy course O sun on high,
Thou king among the stars;
I'll think of home e'er night is nigh,
E'er angels close the bars.

Grow!

BY ONE OF '84.

Yes, I know this subject is a little out of season just now. Nothing seems to grow in Winter save perhaps the snow-banks without and the Latin and Greek lessons within. All vegetation evidently has ceased. The trees stand cold and leafless in the frozen ground, and the flowers that modestly lift their heads above the green grass in Summer have died and are buried under a cover of icy snow

The animal kingdom merely preserves its life without showing any signs of extensive growth.

The monarch of the animal kingdom, however, should not restrict his growth to the three more favorable seasons of the year. To him we would say, GROW at all times. Grow while you are young, grow during your old age. Make up your mind never to stop growing. Your days will not be many. Let your last day on earth find you farther advanced than the day before. If, at this moment, you think you have grown to your full physical, mental and spiritual strength, you are foolishly deceiving yourself. Don't stop growing.

Grow in body. Increase your bodily strength. You will never be as strong as Hercules, so don't fear that you will exercise too much. Students more than others are inclined to neglect bodily development. If you have the chance now and then to call your muscles into action by giving mother a lift, don't fail to seize the opportunity boldly. Grow in bodily grace. Learn to take a graceful step, to make a graceful tip, to give a sister a graceful lift over the crossing, to bestow a graceful smile upon a poor friend. Don't think a dancing dandy is a graceful person; he may be, but true grace comes from the heart. Pure waters flow from pure fountains. Pure fountains give pure water to rich and poor, master and servant.

Grow in mind. Increase your mental strength. Take the trouble to think now and then. It will make your mind strong. Use your mind in good reading and sensible speaking. Thinking, reading and speaking are the nourishment of your mind. Nourish well your mind as you nourish well your body. Physical health will make you contented and cheerful; mental health will make you sensible and happy. Grow in mental width. No one can love a narrow-minded person. Some may differ with you in their opinions, let your mental calibre be large enough to admit their views. My professor at the high school ran the razor edge of my mind over a file, and it would be well for others if a similar treatment were applied to them, though I could wish them a more gentle and successful application than I received, for it is very painful, though rarely without its good effects. It is hard to get a wagon out of the rut if it is loaded with stone and striking in the mud up to its axles. Still it must be tried, or it will prevent the passing of other teams. Grow in mental depth. "Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring." The more you study, the deeper your mind will become. Never cease in your efforts to make it deeper. Something will always remain for you to learn. There are many around you who know every thing. You cannot tell them anything which they did not know before. They know more than their classmates, professors and pastor. Don't deceive yourself; you are not one of that fortunate class. You must deepen your mind. Remember what you have learned; store your mind with facts. Grow. Continue to grow till you die.

Grow in soul. Increase your spiritual strength. Be firm in your faith. Rise above the levee of religious indecision, willful doubting, forced unbelief. Greater men than you have believed with childlike simplicity, why should not your mind be satisfied with the realities of this life and the certainties of the future. Unbelievers are unhappy; skeptics are hopelessly conceited. "The fool had said in his heat, There is no God." Let your faith in your religion be strong. Don't waver. Fortify yourself. Stand firm.

Grow in charity. Charity is to the soul what the speaking of kind words is to the mind. Charity is love in action. Charity is exercised in thinking, speaking and doing. Think kindly of your neighbor. Put the most charitable construction on all his acts and misconstrue none of his motives. Speak kindly of your neighbor. Rather than say anything evil of him unnecessarily, say nothing at all. Defend your friend, without denouncing your enemy. Don't begrudge a word of encouragement. Act kindly towards your neighbor. Each little deed of kindness will elevate you before God and man and add to the powers and graces of your soul. It will further the growth of your soul. Let it expand itself. Let it grow upward, heavenward.

"Seize this very minute,
  What you can do, or dream you can, begin it.
Boldness has genius, power, magic in it.
  Only engage, and then the mind grows heated,—
Begin, and then the work will be completed."

Individuality.

BY GEO. R. ULRICH, '88.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear persons say, when they are chiding or giving philosophic advice to others, "Why don't you do this or that?" "If I were you I would do so and so." But such an adviser is soon silenced by giving him the answer we have all learned in childhood,—"If you were I, you would do just as I do." This is the truth.

You and I are two different persons.

It matters not what apparent likeness may manifest itself.

Each one has an individuality of his own, which causes him to act as he does; which can not be counterfeited nor laid aside.

Just as among the countless number of leaves of the forest, there are no two alike, so among the millions of persons who populate the earth there are no two who have like appearances, like disposition, like abilities of body or of mind.

Every man must be himself, and he that establishes the greatest individuality is, as a rule, the greatest man.

We have many things in common, but that which we alone possess, or that which we possess in a higher degree than others, is what distinguishes us.

There are two ways of becoming conspicuous. If you improve and use the abilities given you at birth, all men will honor you. If you neglect or misuse them, they will point to you and say, perhaps in a tone of sadness and regret, "Behold, what might have been."

No one will deny that we all have opportunities to gain an individuality that may be looked up to, be honored; but as long as men are men with free wills there will be those whom the world will know for their neglect and misuse of talent. Whether elevated or degraded, beautiful or homely, of great mental ability or idiotic, each one has some distinguishing mark peculiar to himself!

It is needless to enumerate the difference in physical features, for that which distinguishes most and establishes the individuality is a something within.

One man is known for his kindness, another for his cruelty. One for sound judgment, another for fickleness. One for liberality, another for avarice, and thus we might continue until we had enumerated all the virtues found in a good Christian character, or the lack of virtue found in the most debased.

Some men are born of poor and degraded parents and through all the years of their lives they plod on in the mean and filthy paths in which their fathers trod. The lives of others form an appropriate simile to the bright flashes of lightning upon a dark and stormy night. Born with talents that have been suppressed by a life full of dark deeds and sin, and break forth and, for an interval, illumine all about them by their brilliant display, but for a lack of accumulated energy they again fall back into their former condition and their lives seem the darker for it. Others are like the stream upon the mountain-side, that takes its origin from a clear and sparkling fountain and eventually empties its waters into the boundless ocean. Born from a good source, they dance gayly down the mountain side of youth, sparkling with good deeds and kindness, gliding over moss-covered rocks of difficulty they descend cheerfully to the plane of manhood.

Here they increase in volume and, gathering from every tributary and extending their borders, they roll on in majesty through the years of old age. At the end of their course life flows out calmly into the vast ocean of eternity.

Great and good men have lived before us who have established their individuality. You need not be afraid to follow them for fear of becoming like them. Your identity will still remain. Others have become known to the world by following their own reason. So may you. On question of moment assert your individuality and do not allow yourself to be governed by popular opinion. In times of temptation be strong enough to say, "I care not what others may do, but, as for me, I will not."

Above all, be careful of the little things of life, for on the disposal of these depends your individuality, your name and your memory to be honored or to be despised.

* * *

A Trip to Florida.—Continued.

BY E. E. SCHANTZ, FORMERLY OF '89.

PALATKA.

April 1 I made a round trip of 150 miles on the fast steamer "John Sylvester" to Palatka in search of my (sight seeing) interest. The fine orange groves and other tropical plants along the banks of the St. John's presented sights of never ceasing admiration. In spite of the heavy rain I saw the greater part of the city which ranks in size next to Jacksonville. Being so much further south, everything had a more tropical appearance than in Jacksonville. In the city I saw plenty of banana and fig-trees, and a profusion of flowers. I might state here the remarkable fact that all the flowers of Florida, save those of the orange, lemon, magnolia, and the jessamine, are inodorous and that most plants are of a succulent nature. Palatka is a flourishing town and the terminus of large steamers.

SILVER SPRING.

Easter Sunday, April 10, the anniversary of the discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon, I enjoyed a visit to the famous Silver Spring, supposed to be the fountain old Ponce was in search of. Located in the midst of an almost impenetrable growth of plants, peculiar to a tropical climate, she presents a picture which no words can depict. Her waters teeming with fish of every description, very large turtles, alligators, etc., are as clear as a crystal, enabling an observer to see as distinctly as on the surface objects at the depth of 100 feet. This was proved by the accidental dropping of a pair of glasses of one of our party. The diameter of the spring is 600 feet and the average depth 50 feet. The spring discharges 36,000 gallons a minute, forming a stream, known as the Silver Spring Run, from 40 to 100 feet wide and deep enough to admit steamers from Palatka to the Spring. An hour for dinner was given to the excursionists at the large Silver Spring Hotel. At the expiration of which the whistle of the steamer, "Emmie" invited us on board to enjoy a trip of nine miles on the tortuous Silver Spring Run to the romantic Ocklawaha. The water of the Run is as clear and as full of fishes, etc., as that of the Spring, but that of the Ocklawaha is black. Along the banks could be seen impenetrable thickets, marshes, orange groves, flowers of rich colors, lovely lilies, and in the bed of the Run as well as in the bed of the Spring a thousand enchanted realms. Silver Spring is 100 miles south of Jacksonville and a trip thither takes the tourist through the finest orange groves in the State.

PABLO BEACH.

April 17 it became my good fortune to inhale the salubrious breezes at Pablo Beach, said to be one of the finest in the world. This famous winter and summer-resort is fifteen miles from Jacksonville and is reached by taking ferry-boat to South Jacksonville and thence by rail. The day was most delightfully spent in bathing, gathering sea-shells, talking, and watching the sharks and the breakers. To this place the business people of Jacksonville resort every evening in the summer to bathe and then return to enjoy a night of sweet rest. There are a number of houses there, but "Murray Hall" is the ornament of the place.

FT. GEORGE ISLAND.

May 1 the little steamer "Mabel F" took us to Ft. George Island, at the mouth of the St. John's, twenty miles from Jacksonville. On approaching the island we saw from the steamer the dangerous "Bars" of the St. John's and the little white-caps of the mighty ocean on which we were soon to sail again. A few brief hours were granted us to see the vast Island, but to see the same to some degree of satisfaction, one ought to have two weeks.

Among the numerous points of interest we notice, in particular, the famous Shell Road, the Slave Cabins, the mysterious Forest Groves, the Episcopal Chapel, Ft. George Hotel, Kingsley Mansion, Palmetto and Cedar Avenues, and the Palm trees. About *fourty kinds of trees* grow on the Island and a great variety of flowers. Birds of gaudy plumage abound. Snakes are not unknown. Oysters can be procured in abundance. Much could be said of it, but we must get ready for our homeward trip.

THE HOMEWARD TRIP.

Tuesday, May 3, with much sorrow we bade adieu to the lovely Land of Flowers and took the fast mail-train, bound for the North, to Savannah to connect with the large and elegant steamer, "Chatahoochee," for New York. We would like to describe the variety of flowers along the road to Savannah, especially the "pond lillies," but should fail in the attempt.

The steamer set sail at 3 P. M. with a long list of passengers. Amongst these were the whole crew, with the exception of two, of the ill-fated steamer, "Benhope," which had foundered at sea a few days previons 100 miles south of the Savannah river en route to Vera Cruz. Soon we were on the high seas again. Fortunately the ocean was calm during the whole voyage, no one getting sick. In the warm southern waters we saw large shoals, incorrectly called schools, of flying-fish, porpoises, amusing themselves by swimming for hours in front of the prow of the ship, gulls, sailing-vessels, and now and then a big steamer. Thursday, 3 P. M., we saw by the aid of an opera-glass, Atlantic City and at 2 A. M., Friday landed at New York. The thousands of electric and other lights of New York, which guard the slumbering city by night, present a magnificent sight to a beholder on deck of a steamer entering the harbor.

Bidding adieu to my fellow passengers, I spent a few hours in sight-seeing and then took the 9:30 A. M. train from Jersey City for Philadelphia and at 5 P. M. I found myself again in the old homestead.

Thus ended a trip that has restored the lost blessing and given me infinite pleasure.

(CONCLUDED.)

(Contributed.)

One of the Seminary boys sends on the following to encourage those struggling with the German Idioms, by the example of a young German, who fell in love with a young American lady, and endeavored, after pouring out his soul to her in German, to translate his letter into her native language. Here is his German letter:

ANGEBETETE, HEISZGELIEBTE MARIA:—Du kannst dir keine Vorstellung machen wie oft ich an dich gedacht habe, seit ich dich in der Schnittwaarenhandlung traf. Wie gerne erinnere ich mich des Augenblicks, wo wir nach dem Einbruch der Nacht mit verschlungenen Armen spazieren gingen, wo ich dir die erste Liebeserklaerung machte und du beschaemt die Augen niederschlugest. Wie oft habe ich mir den Kopf zerbrochen, mich in deiner englischen Sprache auszudruecken, wie unaussprechlich ich dich anbete. Nur mit Hilfe meines Woeterbuches bin ich im Stande dir diese Nota zu schreiben; aber ich mache mir nichts daraus; denn bald werde ich bei deinem Vater um deine Hande anhalten und ich bin ueberzeught, wir beide werden uns schon verstehen, wenn du einmal getraut bist; und was geht es andern an. Wenn die Hochzeit ist, wirdst du sehen, dasz ich mich nicht lumpen lasse. Nun teurer Schatz, ich musz schlieszen. Glaube es mir, dasz ich es ehrlich meine, und spreche wie es mir um das Herz ist. Ich schliese dein in Wehmuth

Erwartender A. J.

Nachschrift: Nimm dich in Acht, dasz dieser Brief nicht in unrechte Haende kommt.

DER OBIGE.

The translation following will be found a very interesting study, if the mistakes are traced up in the original. The whole will serve as a demonstration of the individuality of languages and the impossibility of literal and at the same time idiomatic translations. And lastly these letters may serve as footsteps for some "forlorn and shipwrecked brother"—an inspiration by which to regain his former state of happiness by appeasing the angry Fates.

This is what the young lady received. No cards. The ceremony has been indefinitely postponed.

ONPRAYED AND HOTLOVED MARIA:—You can you no presentation make, how often I on you thought have, since I you in the cutwareaction hit. How cheerfully I remember me of the eyeglance, where we after the burglary of the night with swallowed arms walk went; where I you the first love-explanation made, and you shamefully the eyes down knocked. How often have I me the head broken, in your angelic language out to squeeze, how unoutspeakable I you on pray. Only with help of my wordsbook am I in station you this ticket to write, but I make me nothing there out, for early shall I near your Father around your hand stop, and I am overclothed, we will us already understand, if you one time trusted are, and what goes it others on. If the high time is will you see, that I me not rags let. Now, dearest treasure, I must shut. Believe me that I mean it honest, and speak, how it me around the heart is. I shut your in hurt-courage.

Waiting A. J.

Afterwriting: Take you in eight, that not this letter in unright hands comes.

THE UPPER.

Lafayette Befriended.

The Easton School Board has adopted a resolution exonerating Lafayette College from the payment of all tax for the school purposes in that district for a period of ten years, including the tax for 1887.—*Item.*

A plilanthropic movement! Let the example of the Easton School Board be imitated by many other boards. Perhaps no other institution in the land, outside of the home, does more towards building up pillars of state than the college. The state should return the compliment by exempting her from all taxes, and by liberal support.

To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die.

—HALLOWED GROUND.

—Scarcely have the Christmas and New Year dinners been digested, when the editors find themselves at a table spread with other victuals. We are at a loss to decide which is the more to be relished,—to eat one's way through the bill of fare at a fashionable holiday feast, or to read one's way through all the journals that have accumulated during vacation. But "live or swim, survive or perish," the papers are here, and they are too valuable to be slighted. So tut! tut! Steam up; make the links clink.

—The first we happened to lay our hands on is the *College Message.* Literary matter is practical. The article on "Heaven" is beautiful. The editorials are suggestive, and especially commendable are the remarks on "Writing." They show a broad experience in that difficult art.

But, however, good the ideas, we think, the *Message* could be greatly improved by having better print. Shaggy letters in print are like a husky voice in speech. Both are disagreeable, and the former is very injurious to eye-sight.

—Many of our exchanges have little or nothing of an exchange column. The *Hesperian,* whose "exchange list numbers eighty-six," never slights her contemporaries by non-recognition. Particularly noteworthy is the figure of speech calling college journalism a "desert, so generally the expression only of artificiality, egotism and strained attempt." The general criticism with reference to the too free use of italics, is a good one; because it implies the remedy. Let all the exchanges have the courage to express their views candidly and with a view to benefit. But, bathos, such as "To the Lincolnian, greeting: Rats!" and, the resemblances of Amherst seniors and some exchange editor, is beyond the dignity of any respectable college journal. Such remarks savor too much of buffaloes.

—The *Thielensian* for December is one of the best that has come to our table. Good common sense is displayed in the editorial matter. A reading-room equipped with the standard papers, news, literary and otherwise, is not only a luxury but a necessity and ought to grace every institution. The article on "Atheism" aptly brings this important matter to an issue. "Some of the Qualifications of the Orator," although an old subject, is presented in very good colors. We admire the standpoint taken that "incessant labor and study" is the keynote of success. A royal road to learning is in our day often the *ignis fatuus* that guides into the marshes of failure. Especially do we approve the sentiment in "Echoes from the Bloody Field." It is time that college journals raise their cry against college barbarism. If so-called centres of civilization and refinement produce such fruit, what can be expected from the rustic?

—Pearls from "Favorite Poets" attract our attention to *The Wittenberger.* "The Vision of the Present and Future" is clothed in very choice language and well deserves consideration. Too often the Christian virtues lie dormant in sight of a destructive enemy. We doubt, however, whether by conquering this one enemy, "Rum King," joy and peace would reign supreme. "The Battle of Gettysburg" is an admirable touch of the pen. Would that the "Novel," portrayed in the article on that subject, had that elevating, pure, chaste, wholesome influence. The editorials beginning with an article on politics, are rather a contrast to the literary discourses just preceding it. The one on relative importance of Christian, college, society and fraternity duties, contains sound advice.

—At no time have we seen the *Troy Polytechnic* filled with more valuable information and reflection than in the December number. We rather envy them, the clemency of their director at Thanksgiving, for we received *only one day.* We do not, however, think such clemency consistent with the cast iron laws which the editor deplores. If more than one absence really brings the average below passing, and reasonable excuses are not accepted, it is indeed to be deplored. It seems, however, as appears from the article, that necessary absences are allowed and unnecessary are not necessary. That the health of our base and foot ball players is better is not borne out by fact. They have, it is true, more muscle than the average student, because only the "brawny" stand a chance of election to the team. That some institutions are better known through their success in field sports, does not say that that gives them a better reputation as an institution of learning. It surely does not add to the fame of Yale to have "slugged" Harvard on our "National Thanksgiving." It would be well to have some inter-collegiate organization which would be beneficial to all, but the ball-field has done more to destroy friendly feelings than generate them.

—Not one of our exchanges, although many professed it, were so Christmas as the *Hamilton College Monthly*. It deserves credit in recognizing, yes, dedicating its December number to the "King of Festivals." So often we become bookish through the influence of the isms and ologies and forget that there is more loftiness in literature touching such an occasion, than in all the fields of science together. We admire the beautiful engravings of their President and Matron accompanied by the loving sentiment and feeling for them. We hope that the relations are in reality as sweet as there expressed.

—The *Pacific Pharos* greets us with its literary cargo. The editorial on the uselessness of examinations seems however to be entirely contradicted by one of the locals on the same subject. Or are such things written merely for the sake of filling the columns, immaterial of truth? The journal otherwise makes a good appearance and acquaints the reader of it with much of the life at U. P.

◆

—"If fun is good, truth is better, and love is best of all."

ALUMNI NOTES.

'74. Rev. J. S. Erb, of Slatington, was on Sunday afternoon installed pastor of the Towamencing congregation in Carbon county, lately served by Rev. G. A. Bruegel, now of Syracuse, N. Y.—*Chronicle and News*.

'73. The services of Rev. William H. Myers as a lecturer are in demand. He has lately received a unanimous call from Trinity Church, Norristown, Pa. The Reading *Times* says: "The unanimous call extended to Rev. Wm. H. Myers, of this city, by a Lutheran congregation at Norristown, is a high compliment to one of Reading's most talented and popular pulpit orators. The congregation extending the call is a large and influential body, and the offer is a tempting one. Mr. Myers is one of the brighest young men in the church, is a live preacher, thoroughly in earnest with his work, is very much beloved by his people here, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the whole community. He has a promising future, and the *Times*, whose readers have often enjoyed productions from his facile pen, extends him its best wishes, with the hope that he may see his way clear to remain in this city."

'74. Marcus C. L. Kline, Esq., has been elected a director of the Second National Bank, Allentown, Pa. This is one of the best financial institutions in the Lehigh Valley.

'74. James L. Schaadt, of Allentown, Pa., has been appointed attorney to the Commissioners of Lehigh county.

'77. Rev. M. L. Zweizig is now in Berlin, Germany, where he expects to remain until the middle of this month, when he intends to go to Leipsic.

'80. Rev. James F. Beates desires to be addressed at the corner of Broadway and Williams St., Toledo, Ohio.

'81. Rev. Luther M. McCreery, of Middlepoint, Ohio, has obtained a four weeks' vacation from his congregation, and is visiting friends in the East. We were glad to see him in Allentown.

'82. We regret to learn that Horace Reiter is in very poor health.

'82. Samuel C. Schmucker, B. S., is still doing excellent work in the Reading High School. We learn that the Board of Control has decided to provide him a laboratory.

'82. Rev. Thomas M. Yundt, superintendent of Bethany Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf, Pa., at present has seventy-nine orphans in his care in that institution.

'83. Rev. J. H. Ritter, formerly of Masontown, Pa., is now located at Venango, Pa. Before he left the former place he received a purse of $125 and testimonials from the Church Council.

'84. C. Ernest Wagner, of the Reformed Seminary, Lancaster, Pa., lately preached a very acceptable sermon in the pulpit of his father, Rev. S. G. Wagner, D. D., Allentown, Pa.

'84. Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, Jamestown, N. Y., at Christmas found himself the possessor of a handsome Elgin gold-cased watch, given by the members of his church.

'84. John M. Dettera, Esq., of Norristown, has been appointed a Notary Public by Governer Beaver.

'85. E. A. Yehl, a student in the Philadel- Seminary, instructed a class of fifty-two catechumens in the Blue Church, near Coopersberg, Pa.

'86. Henry W. Warmkessel, now a student at the Seminary in Philadelphia, preached on Sunday, January 8th, for Rev. Kramlich, in Zion's Church, Maxatawny.

The MONTHLY congratulates all these happy recipients of valuable purses and golden gifts, and worthy occupants of honorable positions. May they be an example for us, leaving their "footprints" on the sands of practical life, reminding us that we can make our lives useful, like theirs, by real, hard, earnest, honest labor. There laurels were only won,—

> "In the strife of brain and pen,
> 'Mid the rumble of the presses
> Where they measure men with men."

—Fog!
—Log!
—Dog!
—Bog!

In a dense fog
I sat on a log,
Up came a dog
I ran into a bog.

"Say, editor, didn't you make a mistake? This is a rhyme for the nursery!" It will do for both.

—The Sophomores expect to have another sleigh-ride because the other was a snide. They think they were too green when they had it.

—The following are the recently elected officers of the Sophronian Literary Society: President, E. F. Ritter; Vice President, J. W. Horine; Clerk, D. J. Gimlich; Treasurer, N. D. Martin; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Dubbs; Critics, Geo. Gebert and F. C. Oberly; Librarian, G. S. Butz; Assistant Librarian, J. P. Shimer; Chaplain, W. A. Cooper.

—The following are the officers of the Euterpean Literary Society: President, O. S. Scheirer; Vice President, W. A. Deily; Recording Secretary, W. W. Kistler; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Kistler; Treasurer, C. D. Clauss; Critics, G. R. Ulrich and D. G. Gerberich; Chief Librarian, J. H. Longacre; Assistant Librarians, H. H. Hower and C. C. Snyder; Chaplain, N. E. Miller; Curator, W. F. Bond; Editor of Budget, A. K. Keck; Editor-in-Chief of MONTHLY, Geo. R. Ulrich; Assistant Editors of MONTHLY, H. F. Schantz and G. S. Kleckner.

—Washington Irving Society is under fair way to become a rival to her two older sisters. The last election resulted in the choice of: President, M. K. Neiffer; Vice President, F.

Spieker; Secretary, I. Stettler; Treasurer, C. Spieker; Budget Editor, L. Wise; Janitor, O. Bernheim.

—The following is the programme of the "Joint Literary Entertainment" of the Sophronian and Euterpean Societies, to be given in the Court House, February 17, 1888:

Music	Orchestra
Prayer	President Theo. L. Seip, D. D.
Welcome	Geo. Gebert, Chairman
Reading of Minutes	J. W. Horine
Music	College Glee Club
Oration	Geo. R. Ulrich
Essay	E. F. Ritter
Music	Orchestra
Poem	Geo. S. Kleckner
Select Reading	M. G. Schaeffer
Music	Quartette, '88
Essay	W. A. Deily
Oration	J. M. Wenrich
Music	College Glee Club
Budget	H. F. Schantz
Music	Orchestra

Dismissal.

—The afternoon of January 11th saw an enthusiastic meeting of the majority of M. C's. students. Geo. Ulrich was elected chairman of the meeting and C. Fetter, Secretary. Object, as stated by Horine, was the "organization of a gymnasium." The matter was entered into with a hearty zeal. After further report that one hundred and twenty dollars had been subscribed for that purpose and the statement that about two hundred dollars will be necessary to carry out the desired plan, a constitution was presented for adoption by the volunteer committee. It was read article by article, given due consideration and after full discussion of the bearings of all, adopted. The whole is based on good common sense, on a similiar plan as the reading room, and can hardly fail to prove a less success than that. The officers elected are: President, J. W. Horine; Vice President, J. J. Yingling; Clerk, P. Laury; Treasurer, Prof. M. H. Richards; Curators, F. Rhoads, F. C. Oberly and M. G. Schaeffer. Upon motion, Prof. M. H. Richards, J. W. Horine and the Curators were constituted a committee to procure apparatus. Active membership subscription for remainder of collegiate year was then settled at one dollar. The matter now awaits the action of the Executive Committee of the College. The whole movement is warmly endorsed by the Faculty. The spirit of the "boys" promises success in every way. Now, athletic minded Alumni, there is another chance for you to show your attachment to your Alma Mater by remembering this well deserving movement, in making your will at once and bequeathing to it a little lump of your hard cash, payable on February 1st, 1888.

—The unanimous Freshman sleigh-ride took place in grand style on Monday afternoon, 16th inst. After passing through several streets of Allentown, in their big sleigh drawn by six beautiful steeds, they passed to Bethlehem, stopping at the Sun Hotel for soda water. (?) After refreshing themselves and the team they sped to Bath amid the hurrahs of the lively crowd. A number one supper was done justice to at Geissinger's Hotel. Under its inspiring influence a number of toasts were responded to and the new members initiated with a unanimous vote and a pearly glass to their health. They then elected a number of ladies to their number whose initiation fee was to entertain the "lively boys of '91. After considerable thoracic and gymnastic demonstration the sleepy town was relieved of the overjoyous party.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

. Rev. Prof. J. H. Bauman delivered an address in the German language at a teachers' institute held at Unionville, Berks Co., Pa., Saturday, January 14th.

. On Sunday morning, Jan. 15, President T. L. Seip, D. D., preached a Muhlenberg memorial sermon in St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. S. Laird, Pastor. Rev. C. J. Cooper preached there in the evening.

. Prof. D. Garber is a thorough master of mathematics. One just begins to feel and appreciate the beauty and real importance of that science from the part it plays in history and chronology as it does in the study of astronomy. Dear reader, do not neglect your "dry" mathematical studies. In those flinty rocks are treasures of gold, you can not see now. If you cannot get all the details, get at least the spirit and drift of the science. All this the Professor is eminently able and willing to give.

. The high appreciation of the German Professor, Wm. Wackernagel, D. D., is shown from the fact that $3000 have been contributed in a comparatively short time, as an endowment fund for this chair. It is congratulating to know that the congregations at large feel the necessity and their responsibility of fostering our own, old beautiful German language.

. Prof. M. H. Richards, doing more than an ordinary share of teaching besides official and pastoral work, still finds time to write some excellent poetry as a matter of recreation. At the late meeting of the Young People's Society of St. John's Lutheran Church, he read an instructive and enjoyable poem, entitled "Self and My Neighbor." It is only by carefully dividing one's time, that much work can be accomplished.

STUDENTS.

. Kistler, '88: This is hard to beat, said Al, when he drew the ace of hearts. If the thing were only alive.

. Yingling, '90, on seeing the phrase "Bear and forbear," exclaimed: "Who would be for a bear, I'd like to know."

. Weaver, '90, says he is no anarchist if he does wear red socks. Yes, we can vouch for that, for he is *too* socially inclined.

. Stettler, '90, hopes the MONTHLY will say "nix" of him this time, for fear that they might say something of his sleigh-rides.

. The preparatory students are getting up in the world. Mr. Hemsath, we are told, is now taking the street-car to go for breakfast.

. Why was it that E. B. Lewis was so very, very anxious to receive a letter shortly before Mr. Beck's last lecture? We pause for a reply.

. White, '91, thinks the Allentown "daisies" compare so favorably with those of New England's sterile shores, that they have a margin to their credit.

. Ritter, '90, is about to publish a book on the propriety of the use of language. The examples cited will be drawn from those of his own model.

. Welcome to E. E. Schantz, formerly of '89, who, after a year's absence, has recovered and is able to be in our midst again as a member of class '90.

. The MONTHLY would like to know what P. Laury, '89, was thinking about when he said his grace at the table. (* * Amen!) Ha! ha! down'd good you ——.

. Ritter, '88; "Figures don't lie," quoted Ritter, when he wanted to make his chum believe something extraordinary by the use of a fine rhetorical figure of speech.

. Kistler, '91; "Variety is the spice of life," cited Kistler, when he delivered his fourth address on Christmas. It's too monotonous always only to store up wisdom.

. Gimlich, '90, during the Christmas vacation, made the Puritanic soil tremble with a genuine German speech of his own composition. Three cheers for New England's son!

. Seidel, '90, has resolved that when he finds a person inditing a letter next time he will not be so fresh. Yes we think too that one muscular demonstration of the result of it should suffice.

. Fetter, '88, reiterated on his departure from home:

Best friends must part
And it almost breaks my heart.

. Hassler, '89:

Boys will be boys,
Their wild oats will sow,
So here for a racket, ho, ho!

. Oberly, 88:

My head is dizzy
And my heart is fizzy,
Indeed I'm in a plight;
The chiefs of the MONTHLY
Do lecture me soundly
And yet I cannot write.

. Schaeffer, 90:

Of MONTHLY staff I'm a member,
Of Locals am the sender,
The chiefs did not accept;
And now I will remember,
Nothing more now will I render
My wisdom to myself is kept.

. Leopold, 89:

It is below my dignity
To charge my brain's fertility
For the columns of the MONTHLY;
I'll buy her a boat,
And set her afloat,

Prospects of Muhlenberg.

The Board of Trustees held a semi-annual meeting on January 10th at the college. The attendance was very large, there being seventeen members present.

The object of the meeting was to propose a plan of financial operations to defray the debt of the institution.

The Treasurer, Rev. C. J. Cooper's proposition was to secure subscriptions to be paid in five annual installments. It is thought that all arrears can be met in this manner in five or six years. The plan was unanimously adopted, and all the members present expressed their willingness to do all in their power to attain the desired result. The prospects of the institution are in every respect more flourishing than ever.

All the current expenses and salaries are being paid, with a balance in the treasury. The fund for the endowment of the German Professorship now amounts to $3000.

May all charitable people not forget us in the future, and give us the richest gifts they have by sending us their sons.

Chips.

—There are 100 female students at Cornell.

—Crystals are the perfect individuals of the mineral world.

—Prepare the triumph car for me and purple throne to sit on.

—A grudge never is outlawed because it is not within the bounds of law.

—How many superior men are children more than once in a day.

—The gentlemen of the University of Mississippi have petitioned to have the lady students removed.

—The man who is vain of his wealth only proves that he thinks more of his money than he does of himself.

—The Lord's prayer is daily prayed in 326 languages: Europe, 78; Asia, 105; Africa, 62; America, 38; Oceanica, 43.

—American students are well represented abroad. At the University of Berlin there are 600, and at Leipsic 200 attending.

—Harvard is still the largest College in the United States. Oberlin comes next, Columbia third, Michigan fourth and Yale fifth.

NICK-NACKS.

—A bad scrape—A flunk.

—A good play—When you win.

—Yo' kin tell by de soun' ef de kittle am cracked.

—A man can express his feelings and send them by mail.

—Leap year:

Life is good and life is fair,
Love awaits you everywhere.

—The student who says he can do everything, must have been born under the tropic of "Can sir."

—Prohibitionists refuse to make an ocean voyage on the steamer La Champagne. Well, the line must be drawn somewhere.

—"Alas! for the dreams I cherished,
Alas! for my suffering heart;
My love was of wax and is vanished,
Another one's dear now thou art."

—Notice.—Take one bottle according to directions, and if a cure is not affected, bring back the medicine and money will be refunded.

—When a man swallows a dose of medicine and an action results, is it the dead matter of the medicine that acts on the living organism of the body, or vice versa?

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H. F. SCHANTZ, '88. G. S. KLECKNER, '90.

J. W. HORINE, '89. J. B. KURTZ, '90.

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EDITORIALS.

TIME is sometimes said to be the greatest artist. It receives the infant into its warm embrace, gradually traces upon it beauty, form, and grace, and lets it pass. The next moment silvers the brow with age and lets it die. So the year is painted, only by the hand of time. It outlines the spring meadows with a green spread whose monotony is broken by fragrant flowers; it brings the harvests, the crimson paintings of an evening autumn sky, and the time when the dale and hill would be hushed, but for the merry sleigh-bells.

But, we must not let our minds run away with us. We simply wish to complete our first editorial. The "Muhlenberg Monthly" has been the muse of many a former editor. It went to sleep with him in the evening, brought him many pleasant dreams, and roused him from his couch while others still slept. Their work is done; and pages, laid by, give testimony of their diligent labors. Our work has hardly begun, and we suggest that the pages resulting from it be laid upon a separate shelf, that they mar not what has been so nobly and efficiently done.

We claim for ourselves no brilliant abilities, as editors of a literary magazine, but only such as an ordinary college student can lay claims to. What we write is well meant; and we trust our kind readers will be lenient in their criticisms, and take no offence at what might at first thought seem quick to provoke. We feel the responsibility of our present position and promise our humble endeavors to further the dissemination of pure, instructive literature, as well as the usual squibs, chestnuts, &c., &c. To do this successfully we need not only your kind wishes, but also your kind assistance. In this way we carry each others burdens which is more than a human precept; and the pencil of time will not paint our locks prematurely, through special anxiety, but in their season. When our ex-editors clad the "Muhlenberg" in a "gay uniform of blue" they made a choice which, by virtue of our taste and its suitableness, we will retain.

THE Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association held its second annual meeting at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 28th of February. President Sudler, of the "Swarthmore Phœnix," was the first there and gave a cordial welcome to all the delegates. Muhlenberg's two members were the first to arrive. At about 2.45 o'clock enough had assembled to begin business. The meeting was called to order by President Sudler. The Ogantz Female College sent no delegate, and as it was to furnish the secretary, another had to be elected. Fullerton, of the "Nassau Literary," was appointed. The "Princetonian," "Philadelphian," "Nassau Literary," "Ursinus" and "Dickensonian" were received as members of the association.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Hodge, of the "Princetonian;" Vice President, Gebert, of the "Muhlenberg Monthly;" Secretary and Treasurer, Stone, of the "Swarthmore Phœnix;" Executive Committee, Sudler, "Swarthmore Phœnix;" Fullerton, "Nassau Literary;" England, "Haverfordian;" Musselman, "Franklin & Marshall."

A paper was then read on "Material for Editorials" by Mr. Musselman. He holds that they should be for and by the student; that they should be written on college affairs and such only as would form a favorable impression upon the friends of colleges. He also gave his views as to how much space should be given to athletics.

The topics that were suggested by the reader were discussed as well as new ones that were suggested. They were of great interest to those who have a term of editorship before them. Mr. Stone, of Swarthmore, next read an able discussion on the proper management of the Local and Personal Department. He says this is the most difficult of an editor's work. It is the first to be read and upon the criticisms given on it depends the popularity of the paper. It sets forth college life and blunders. It should be short, witty and not partial. The mode of electing staffs was talked upon. Different views were given upon how to make our journals interesting to the alumni. Other points of minor importance were also discussed. The second by-law was added to the constitution, viz.: "The annual meeting of the convention shall be held on the first Saturday of November." The convention then adjourned to meet again on the first Saturday of November, 1889, at a place to be chosen by the executive committee.

THE series of lectures, delivered by James M. Beck, Esq., under the auspices of the Senior Class, closed on the 17th ult., with "King Lear." The attendance to these lectures on the part of the people of Allentown, and friends of the College in general, shows their literary taste and attainments. He who can fully understand and appreciate the poet of Stratford can claim not a little. On having heard such able interpretations of three of the plays, our Shakespearian students are stimulated to closer and more incessant researches. Nowhere outside of the Bible, can you learn more clearly that sin will not go unpunished, but that it is often its own reward, than in Shakespeare.

In his introduction the lecturer gave a short biography of the poet. He was born in 1564, went to school a very short time, married at the age of eighteen, and then the stress of need drove him to London and the stage. Here he took parts in plays, renovated old plays, wrote comedies, &c. His younger days to about thirty-six, formed a period of joy and optimism. At about forty a change occurred in his life. The real cause of gloom, though by some believed to be through the "Dark-haired Lady," will ever remain a mystery. He died at Stratford, his birth-place, in 1616.

King Lear is brought out as the greatest sufferer in dramatic literature. "He is a modern Prometheus-bound whose vitals the vultures of filial love gnaw." The King has three daughters to whom he proposes to divide his vast fortune according to their expressions of love for him. Goneril tells him she loves him "beyond what can be valued, rich or rare," and Regan more than emphasizes what Goneril says. Poor Cordelia who is no such a moral monstrosity, but "uncompromising true" hates sham and says, "I love your majesty according to my bond; nor more nor less." The King turns her out "never" to see her again. Goneril and Regan then divide the estate and treat the old gentleman, who could never lose his royal dignity, very unkindly. They even deprive him of half of his body gaurds, and, at one time, stockaded one of his servants. This sets him crazy. He goes about in agony until finally, when near his end, Cordelia comes to him. They recognize each other under the most humiliating and reconciliatory circumstances. In a heat of wild slaughter Cordelia, her sisters and others are killed. The King falls dead over Cordelia's corpse. The King's "never" returned again when poor Cordelia became his dearest treasure.

FROM present appearances we shall "vey soon" have a gymnasium. The constitution of the association was submitted to the Faculty and has been approved of by it. After it was returned, a short meeting was held by the association and an additional clause, suggested by Dr. Seip, was added to it. The clause provides that, should the association be dissolved, either temporarily or permanently, its apparatus shall revert to the institution. This is a wise and necessary addition. The present apparent activity may have a relapse. There will be no danger then of anything being lost. We hope that the impetus given to the cause may not slacken but go on until the College has a gymnasium that will be a credit to it. Success in the proper furnishing of the room all lies in the power of the students. At the last meeting of the executive committee no appropriation was made because it was thought best to wait and see whether the boys are in earnest. If we show them that we mean all we have been doing and saying, sufficient appropriation will be made. We voice the sentiments of the boys when we express thanks to the Faculty and executive committee for the interest manifested and support given. We hope that they may never have cause to regret the steps taken.

BY some people the study of French is not regarded as of much value. If they read Bayard Taylor, Washington Irving and others of that general type they would know the convenience of a little knowledge of French. And when it comes to study French authors, their scientific investigations, etc., the necessity of such a knowledge is obvious. With these things in view, as well as the general culture derived, the Freshman and Sophomore classes requested Dr. Wackernagel to instruct them in that branch. The Doctor kindly consented, and the two classes now meet him, once a week, in his recitation-room.

THE partial burning of St. John's Lutheran Church, some time before Christmas, made it necessary for those worshipers to seek others quarters. The use of the Court House was secured for the morning and evening services and for the Sunday-school. The main room in the basement of the church did not suffer so much from the fire as from the water; and so was soon fit for Wednesday evening services and instruction in the Catechism. During last month the congregation decided to make permanent repairs in the whole basement. This, again, put them in search of a place for their weekly services. By action of the Faculty the College Chapel was opened to them, and we voice the sentiment of the whole body of students when we welcome all to worship with us.

FEBRUARY 6th was the day appointed for the monthly meeting of the Pastoral Association of the Second Conference. The meeting was to be held at the home of Rev. J. C. Cooper, Treasurer of College; but, owing to the fact that Mrs. Cooper was unwell, they were invited to meet at the home of President Seip. There was a large attendance. After the business was over all were invited to supper. We have reason to believe, from experience, that this was enjoyed by all, and that their whole entertainment was such as the host and hostess alone can give. Last month's meeting was also held here. Besides accomplishing the purposes of the association, these meetings, held here, have afforded the pastors of different congregations an opportunity of visiting Muhlenberg. A better knowledge of the situation of affairs here will have a good effect and promote her welfare. Muhlenberg's prospects for the future are bright, and the secret of it all, is the fact that the present authorities are sparing no pains to make all the congregations acquainted with her successes and her wants.

A Symposium on Longfellow's "Excelsior."

BY THE CLASS OF '88.

THE INCITING CAUSE.

PROF. R.—The class will prepare a short criticism on Longfellow's "Excelsior," as to the subject, style, thought and lesson implied in it.

THE REACHED RESULT.

R. M.—To attempt to write a criticism on "Excelsior" makes me quake, but I will adopt the motto of that "youth who bore, 'mid snow and ice, a banner with the strange device Excelsior." You can deduce as many morals from it as you please.

W. F. B.—Longfellow is without doubt the sweetest of American poets. This is one of his most popular poems, composed in 1841, in the prime of his life,—he being then thirty-four years old.

J. F. L.—This is a short poem of nine stanzas, composed of four rhythmical lines each. It is an iambic tetrameter, containing three lines which contain an exchangeable foot, thus including one syllable more; viz., the second and third of the fourth stanza and the first of the eighth.

G. G.—The form of the word "Excelsior" is comparative, neither positive, and thus something set or established, nor superlative, and thus at its highest point, but expressing a continuance of the action implied. It is directly from the Latin ex, out, and the comparative of celsus, extending upwards.

E. F. R.—In this poem, under the allegory of a traveler, Longfellow seems to intend to describe the difficulties of a human being striving after something higher and purer, or, possibly a Christian's trial on his way to the "Better Land."

G. R. U.—Poe interpretes the poem "Excelsior" to mean—"an earnest upward impulse of the soul—an impulse not to be subdued in death—the idea of never ending progress." Poe may be right, but I prefer to have it picture a person of insatiable ambition.

H. F. S.—If the poet's main object were to depict the folly of ambition I do not think he would close the poem with such a stanza as the following:

> There in the twilight cold and gray,
> Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay,
> And from the sky, serene and far,
> A voice fell, like a falling star,
> Excelsior!

C. D. C.—This figure of ascent is taken from a pass in the Alps, between Piedmont and Valais, which reaches a great height: and on its crest is a hospice, founded by a monk, St. Bernard, for the benefit of pilgrims to Rome. It is now occupied by monks who, with dogs, search for travelers lost in the snow.

A. W. K.—The author of "Excelsior" made two short visits to Europe, during which time he traveled and studied much. After having spent some time in the vicinity of the Alps he wrote this allegorical poem about a youth starting out to ascend the lofty mountains.

D. G. G.—The path through this life is rugged and steep, and this is sort of a hortatory poem urging that we should, notwithstanding all the difficulties we may encounter, press nobly forward, supporting the banner bearing the inscription "Excelsior."

C. R. F.—Such a poem is very valuable, if a person can get at the right spirit of the poet. He seems to me to describe the difficulties of a human being ever striving after something higher and purer, with a good intention, and not with the more popular selfish motive.

J. M. W.—I do not agree with the poet in always going right on, because by pursuing that course one often goes backward instead of forward. Not that it is not sometimes necessary to face danger and death, but we must know that we are right, and then with God's aid proceed.

O. S. S.—In this poem is shown the type of cheerful obedience to duty. The youth bears the watchword "Go Ahead" on his banner. Although many obstacles lie in the way he never swerves from the path of duty. The advantage of studying Longfellow is great, and he should never be read without due reflection and consideration.

The Abuse of Language.

BY DR. WACKERNAGEL.

Language is a heavenly gift. God spoke first and gave the power of speech to man created in His image. "However much the frontiers of the animal kingdom have been pushed forward, so that at one time the line of demarcation between animal and man seemed to depend on a mere fold of the brain, there is *one* barrier which no one has yet ventured to touch—the barrier of language."*) Such a barrier does not exist between man and his Maker. Language is a bond of union, a proof of relationship, a sign of intimacy between God and man. Language is a sacred thing by its origin and its object. Much more might be said, but it will suffice for the present to divert the attention of the thoughtful reader to the name given to Christ in the first chapter of the gospel according to St. John.

Simon Peter, St. John's bosom-friend, was once told, "Of a truth thou also art one of them, for thy speech betrayeth thee." Language is commonly a truthful witness of a man's mind; for does not the Truth say, "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh?" There are of course deceitful men who have acquired the Frenchman Tallyrand's satanic art of saying just the opposite of what they are thinking; but their number is happily not large among young men. The art of lying without blushing requires a long apprenticeship even with such an accomplished instructor as Tallyrand's master.

It does not take very long for a teacher who is anxious to see his students improve, not in literis only but also in moribus, to find out something about their hearts and the gates thereof. The discoveries made are not always of a pleasant nature. It happens more than once, that the ear of the teacher is pained to hear expressions made in the class-room during the study of grammer or of an author, which reveals a state of mind never before suspected. Some students possess the skill of perverting and distorting the most innocent and prosaic grammatical expression into an ambiguous phrase or of giving an erotical meaning to a geometrical figure. Their improvement on language is communicated with gusto to their neighbors and commonly finds sympathizing hearers. Certain pure High-German words e. g., having quite another sense in the vernacular, occasion suppressed laughter even with such young men, who never hear such words at home. Strange to say, the very same persons, who giggle and punish their neighbors at every "funny" word, look up in holy-horror, when they read an expletive like "By Jove;" that is shocking, terrible! O yes; but their nervousness seems to be somewhat hypocritical.

It will not do to say, that such language is heard everywhere and that there is not much harm in it. The epidemic prevalence of a sickness does not generally decrease its virulence, but quite the contrary. That is sheep-logic. These animals follow their horned leader blindly, even if it should choose to leap over a precipice. Man is no animal, but *homo sapiens*.

Our College is a Christian institution, and if all other institutions of learning should pity us on account of our prudishness, we shall endeavor to infuse the language used within the walls of our school with a spirit of purity. Dr. Luther's explanation of the VI. commandment, where he speaks of chastity and purity in *words* and deeds, has some good claim on our respectful attention.

"There is not much harm in it." A little harm is already too much. The Italians in former times knew of Aqua toffana, a poison which looked and tasted like Aqua fontana, but which killed slowly and surely, if it took ten years. It was quite harmless as long as it was not taken, but in the course of time it permeated the whole system and no medical skill could prevent its sinister action. If the heart is once tainted by carnal thoughts and imaginations, no power on earth can efface them again; "*semper aliquid haeret.*" Highly esteemed men advanced in years and in piety have confessed with deep mortification, that their devotion was often disturbed and destroyed by thoughts and images haunting them since their indiscreet youthful days.

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*) Max Mueller, Oxford, Science of Language, 1878, p. 23.

The student, while under the eye of his teacher, does all that whispering and winking "on the sly." But how about his conversation with his fellows in the halls and the rooms? The answer will be, that free flow is given to all sorts of talk and that the expounder of the gospel of dirt (to use an expression of Carlyle) is never without an audience. The "spicy" newspapers and the lower kind of theatrical plays furnish matter for unseemly jests and jokes, to the distress of those who believe that a *gentleman* should have clean habits of speech and hate everything frivolous and ambiguous.

Abusing the language in the manner indicated easily becomes a habit of daily life which cannot be thrown off *ad libitum* like a habit made by the tailor. The A. B. diploma does confer a certain character, but does not produce a change of character. If a student has indulged in doubtful phraseology while in college, he will not cease talking in that strain when in a higher institution, the seminary or an office. Just imagine, with what power of conviction and honest indignation a lawyer will address a jury in a case of A. and F., who delighted in telling or hearing unclean stories during his student-life! How will a minister sum up courage to preach "telling and ringing" sermons on the VI. commandment and to testify against loose morals and carnal lusts, if he did not guard his ears or even defiled his lips by repeating impure jests in his college-days?

The languages are studied for the discipline and elevation of the mind and also for practical purposes. No man, claiming to belong to the educated classes, can afford to be ignorant of some other languages than his own, and the latter he must know perfectly well, in order to make good use of it. But there is great danger for students with erotic inclinations, to abuse their knowledge of languages. The standard authors, both ancient and modern, are too insipid for them; they must have something "rich." Lakionos is preferred to Plato, Martialis to Tacitus, Prior to Milton, Brantome to Pascal, Blumauer to Schiller.

"*Abusus non tollit usum.*" According to prohibitionistic fallacies the surest way of preventing the abuse of language would be to prohibit the use of language altogether. As this cannot be undertaken without much inconvenience, the next thing will be to ask for the best remedy for preventing and curing the abuse. The best "ounce of prevention" or "pound of cure" is the *good* use of language. It ought not to be difficult for students to find out the proper use of that divine gift. The proper use of it makes man more and more god-like, its abuse more and more devil-like. No one will dispute that; it is no sheep-logic. Therefore let us bear in mind and carry out in deed, what that great scholar, Paul of Tarsus, said with respect to the use and abuse of language: "Let no currupt speech proceed out of your mouth, but such as is good for edifying as the need may be, that it may give grace to them that hear."

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—A man that is young in years may be old in hours, if he have lost no time.—*Bacon.*

—There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many.—*Emerson.*

—When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has a good reason for letting it alone.— *Walter Scott.*

—Come forth into the light of things,
Let nature be your teacher.—WORDSWORTH.

Pennsylvania German Literature.

BY PROF. W. K. FRICK.

I.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN DIALECT.

There are two kinds of Germans and two kinds of German in Pennsylvania,—the German, pure and simple, and the peculiar class denominated "Pennsylvania Dutch." The former are emigrants of this century and reside largely in the cities; the latter are descendants of the emigrants of the last century and reside chiefly in the country districts of Eastern Pennsylvania. The former employ the dialects current in Europe and are directly interested in the affairs of the Fatherland. The latter know no other Fatherland than Pennsylvania. They employ a peculiar language, the constituents of which may be learned from the following paragraph contributed to Johnson's Encyclopedia by Dr. S. S. Haldeman:

"Pennsylvania Dutch (more correctly German) is not a corrupt dialect of German formed in America, nor is it akin to such broken English as Leland attributes to European German in his Breitmann Ballads, but it is a legitimate South German dialect, due to the fusion of forms existing on the Upper Rhine in Rhemish Bavaria, Baden, Darmstadt, Wuertemberg, German Swiszerland and Alsace, and taking up an English element, as English itself took up native forms like hickory, or French forms like prairie, bazon and ville."

II.

WORKS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN DIALECT.

The most scientific and thorough work in this department is that of the late Prof. S. S. Haldeman, of Chickies, Lancaster county, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.

1860. Haldeman's Analytic Orthography. §661–§663, a note.

1869. Transactions of the American Philological Society, pp. 80–83. "On the German Vernacular of Pennsylvania."

1870. Prof. John S. Stahr's address before the students of Franklin and Marshall College. Published in the Reformed Quarterly, 17: 618.

1870. Harbaugh's "Harfe." Poems in Pennsylvania German by H. Harbaugh, D. D. Consult the Preface by Dr. B. Bausman. Reviewed in Penna. Monthly of December.

1871. Early English Pronunciation by Alex. J. Ellis, F. R. S., F. S. A., of London. A comprehensive note of twelve pages (652–665) devoted to Penna. German. Matter supplied by Haldeman; illustrations chiefly from Harbaugh and Rauch.

1872. "Pennsylvania Dutch:" A Dialect of Southern German with an Infusion of English. By Haldeman. Published by Alex. J. Ellis through Truebner & Co., London. Also issued by Reformed Board of Publication. Brief, but exhaustive.

CONTENTS.

I. People, history, location, condition.

II. Phonology: use of the alphabet; vowels; diphthongs; nasal vowels and diphthongs; consonants; stein or schtein; vowel changes; diphthong changes; words lengthened; words shortened.

III. Vocabulary of peculiar words.

IV. Gender: the gender of English words in Penna. German; the German genders.

V. The English infusion; newspapers.

VI. Syntax.

VII. Comparisons with other dialects: not Swiss; not Bavarian; not Swabian; not Alsatian; akin to several South German dialects.

VIII. Examples of Pennsylvania German.

IX. English influenced by German: German words introduced; family names modified.

X. Imperfect English: Broken English; the Breitmann Ballads.

1872. "Pennsylvania Dutch" by Mrs. Phoebe E. Gibbons. Described later.

1876. "Pennsylvania German Manual." Prof. A. R. Horne, D. D. Contains brief biographies of distinguished Pennsylvania Germans and an extensive vocabulary of Pennsylvania German words.

At a meeting of the German Press-Verein of Pennsylvania held at Bethlehem, August

19, 1869, a discussion occurred on Pennsylvania German. It was participated in by Dr. G. Kellner, of the Philadelphia Democrat, Daniel E. Schoedler, and Prof. Wm. Notz, then of Muhlenberg College. The proceedings were published in the Reading Adler of August 31, 1869.

III.

EARLY GERMAN LITERATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

But little need be paid on this subject beyond giving the bibliography. As the Lutherans and Reformed could import from Europe nearly all the German literature required, the German books printed in Pennsylvania were chiefly the work of minor sects. "The greater portion consisted," says Prof. Dubbs, "of sermons, or of moral and religious essays: 'Dull, doubtless, but with here and there a flash.' "

"We must not, however, neglect to notice the very creditable poetical compositions of Helmuth and Kurze, and the scientific labors, at a somewhat later period, of Muhlenberg, the botanist, and Melsheimer, the eutomologist."

1877–8. In the Deutsche Pioneer of Cincinnati, Vols. IX. and X., Dr. Oswald Seidensticker, of the University of Pennsylvania, published "The German-American Bibliography to the Close of the Last Century."

In Vol. VIII., 12, he gives an account of the German printers of the United States prior to 1800.

"Mr. Samuel W. Pennypacker in several articles in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History describes the literature of the Pennsylvania Germans, with the bibliographical rarities still extant of great volumes beautifully printed, such as the famous German Bible (1743) by Sauer of Germantown, nearly fifty years before any English Bible was issued in this country, and the fine portly folios of religious works from the press of Ephrata in Lancaster county."—*Phila. Ledger.*

"Mr. Abraham H. Cassell, of Montgomery county, (one of the numerous descendants of Sauer,) gathered the large and valuable collection of works on Pennsylvania Germans and their religious societies, now permanently preserved in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by actual house to house inspection of the old farms and homesteads around Philadelphia."—*The American.*

These pleasures are described in an exhaustive catalogue prepared by a descendant of the Moravian Pennsylvania Germans. The title reads:

"A Century of Printing. The Issues of the Press of Pennsylvania, 1685–1784. By Charles R. Hildeburn. Vol. I., 1685–1763. Philadelphia. 1885." 800 pp., 392. 300 copies printed. Reviewed by J. G. Rosengarten in The American. A few of the titles are quoted in a subsequent article. Hildeburn catalogues over a thousand.

A briefer list is given in the Philadelphia Library Bulletin of 1883.

Prof. J. H. Dubbs, D. D., editor of The Guardian, in 1882 discussed "The Early German Literature of Pennsylvania," and earlier "The Poetry of German Pennsylvania."

See also the third chapter of Dr. W. J. Mann's "Die Gute Alte Zeit."

IV.

THE LITERATURE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.

Considering the extensive use of Pennsylvania German in social and business intercourse, in the shop and even in the courtroom, we are surprised to find so meagre an exhibit of literature produced by them. Much of it is of a fugitive character, and must be sought in the columns of the newspapers. It is employed sometimes to add pleasure to the social hour, as in the case of our friend Schantz's naive speeches; sometimes as a political weapon, as in the case of Rauch; and now and then it rises into the realm of pure literature when a Harbaugh strikes his harp and sings the joys and sorrows of this quaint people.

In a critique of Fischer's poem, Lewis M. Steiner, M. D., says: "While Fischer nowhere shows the tender poetic fire that pervaded the genial Harbaugh's lines, yet his descriptive powers are usually accurate in seizing the minute peculiarities of the old Pennsylvania customs, and his verses are very valuable, as embodying accurate, detailed accounts of the simple, honest ways of the Pennsylvania Germans. A vein of humor, moreover, pervades his lines, that makes them very acceptable. He has seized the serio-comic, rather than the pathetic side of the life he undertakes to portray. Over one hundred wood cuts illustrative of domestic habits, manners and customs have been incorporated. Fischer gives a reliable account of the Pennsylvania Germans, which will be read with interest by the lover of the curious, as well as by the student, and may possibly stimulate a closer study of the sweetness and lyric power of the dialect which Harbaugh and others have with so much beauty and effect."

1840. Der Deutsche in Amerika, the first Pennsylvania Germen verses published.

1849, August. Verses in der Kirchenfreund.

1802, February. The German Reformed Messenger contains some Pennsylvania German verses.

186–. To the Weekly Enterprise Rauch contributed a weekly Pennsylvania Dutch article.

1868. E. H. Rauch, of Lancaster, edits The Father Abraham, a Pennsylvania Dutch Republican paper, useful in two Grant campaigns. He writes as Pit (Pete) Schweffelbrenner. Rauch is frequently quoted by Haldeman and Ellis.

Rauch is at present editing the Democrat of Mauch Chunk.

1868. The Guardian, a German Reformed monthly, contains "Poetry of German Pennsylvania" by "Joseph Henry" (Dubbs.) Also Pennsylvania German verses by "E. K''eller.

1869. Gewaelde aus dem Volksleben von L. A. W(ollenleber.) Phila. und Leipzig.

1869, June 1, in Father Abraham, Tobias Witner, of Buffalo, N. Y., (born 1816 of Lancaster county parents near Niagara, N. Y.) writes on "Geburts Daak," dedicated to his wife. Haldeman quotes this and "Die Freschin" in his Pennsylvania Dutch.

1869. L. A. Wollenweber's "Collection of Pennsylvania Dutch Literature." Out of print.

1869. "Poems" by Rachel Bahr, York, Pa., contains 20 pp. in Pennsylvania German. Noticed by Haldeman in Truebner's Amer. and Orient. Lib Review. January 24, 1870, Miss Bahr freely quoted by Haldeman and Ellis.

1870. "Harbaugh's Harfe: Gedichte in Pennsylvanisch Deutscher Mundart von H. Harbaugh, D. D." Published after his death by his friend, Rev. B. Bausman, D. D., who supplied a preface, as J. M. Beck, the editor of the Reading Adler did, a glossary. John Beck drew the illustrations. The leading poems are accompanied with English translations by the author. The Reformed Board of Publications issued the volume.

Dr. Steiner says, "The lover of pure, simple, heartfelt, home-like poetry will find himself richly repaid by reading these dialect poems. The most famous are "Das alt Schulhaus an der Krick" and "Heemweh." A stanza from the latter will illustrate the quaint beauty and force of Harbaugh's verse:

"Dort is'n schee, schee Vaterhaus,
  Dort geht m'r nimmeh fort,
Es weint kee' guti Mammi meh
  In sellem Friedeort.
Kee Dady such meh for'n Grab,
  Wo, was er lieb hat, liegt!
Sell is kee Elendwelt wie die,
  Wo alle Luscht betriegt,
Dort hat das Lewe ewiglich
  Iwer der Dodt gesiegt."

CONTENTS.

Einleitung: Zum A'denke an Dr. Heinrich Harbaugh; Das alt Schulhaus an der Krick; Die neie Sort Dschent'lleit; Der Belsnickel; Der alte Feierheerd; Die Schlofschtub; Der reiche Herr im Deich; Das Krischkindel; Die alt Miehl; Busch un Schtedtel; Der Rejeboge; Der Pihwie; Der Kerchegang in alter Zeit; Will widder Buwele sei'; Lah Bisness; Heemweh; The Old School House at the Creek; The Old-Time Hearth-Fire; Home-Sickness; Wortverzeichniss.

TO BE CONTINUED.

—The *Illini* of January 9th records the occurrence of no less than three weddings. Two of these were '88 men. The boys of the University must be taking a matrimonial turn of mind.

—Besides hunting up what our predecessors have recorded on our scientific pages, it shows close application on the part of those who make still further discoveries. We owe thanks to the editors of the *Hesperian* for the finished, illustrated analysis of their newly discovered "Species of Nebraska Fungi."

—The *College Rambler* comes to us full of sprightly articles and very readable matter. The article on Aaron Burr shows him to have been a man not entirely without virtue. The *Rambler* can not be judged by its title. Its articles are certainly not written while the editor is on a ramble, but displays close application to his work.

—The *Lafayette* contains a splendid picture of their foot-ball team. By reading the contents of the January number, which contains the headings of five articles on gymnastics, in some form, one can easily estimate the athletic tendency. No man's muscular development ought to veil the main object of his "College Course," which is short enough.

—We do not exactly agree with the *Haverfordian*, when he says one should choose a few magazines and read them exhaustively, rather than promiscously and indiscriminately, which can do no good. What matters it whether I read good articles from a half a dozen magazines, respectively, or a half a dozen different articles from the same magazine? The plan of the bee seems best. Search every flower and store the good.

Will 1888 be a Year of War?

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The present year is the fifth year of modern times in which the aggregate of the figures is twenty-five, and there will be but five more years in which such a combination is possible prior to the year 2599. Probably but few have ever heard of the old phophecy, which runs as follows:

In every future year of our Lord,
When the sum of the figures is twenty-five,
Some warlike kingdom will draw the sword,
But peaceful nations in peace shall thrive.

Students of modern history will readily recall how faithfully this prophecy has been fulfilled in the four previous years to which it applied.

In 1699 Russia, Denmark and Poland formed the coalition against Sweden which inaugurated the great war that ended in the disastrous defeat of Charles XII. at Pultowa.

The year 1789 will ever be memorable on account of the breaking out of the French revolution.

1798 witnessed the campaign of Bonaparte in Egypt and the formation of the second European coalition against France.

In 1879 war broke out between England and Afghanistan, followed by the invasion of the latter country by British troops.

In what manner the prediction is to be verified in 1888 remains yet to be seen, but the present condition of Europe seems to promise the fulfilment of the prophecy.

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—Dr. Seip recently visited St. Mark's congregation, Philadelphia, to present the interests of Muhlenberg and secure subscriptions to the German Professorship. After the services had been concluded a gentleman, who is too modest to have his name printed, approached him and stated that he owed the Dr. one hundred dollars. He wished to give this to the General Library fund and presented the Dr. with a check. This same gentleman has presented the College with equal and sometimes greater sums heretofore. We regret that we are not permitted to publish his name.

—Our coal-cellar is getting empty. Shall we suffer from the strike?

—Some Allentonians suffer great loss from the conflagration of a large thread mill on the northern limits of the city.

—The Delt's are repairing their hall. They intend to put smoked glass into their windows so as to keep out the daylight.

—"Which shall reduce the surplus of the beautiful snow from the pavement," quoth Father Herrman, "the Sun or my son?"

—The study of French has almost become an epidemic among us. Even the Juniors are enthusiastically enflamed. Boys, beware of reaction.

—Dr. Repass delivers his Wednesday evening lectures in the College Chapel until the basement of St. John's Lutheran Church is repaired.

—A non-gaseous, self-firing, self-regulating, self-feeding, self——, etc., etc., stove for sale. Terms moderate on cash payment. Inquire of Ulrich, Horine & Co.

—The boys seem to have profited by the course of Shakespearian lectures. They now more than ever quote from Shakespeare in their speeches and essays.

—The boys are all deeply interested in sleighing parties. Unfortunately some were lately caught in a snow drift, which delayed their return at least nine hours.

—A musical concert will be given by the Madame Fry company, under the auspices of the Young People's Society of St. John's Lutheran Church, on the 24th inst. The patronage of the "boys" is solicited. Tickets 50 cents at Diehl's. Many of us enjoy their parlor entertainments and should now aid them in their financial enterprise.

—Hurrah for the Preps! Besides the organization of a quartette they decided to have music as one of the features of the programme in their society. Reber, Trafford and Albright are appointed a committee to procure suitable selections.

—The weather bureau for last month in three parts:

1. "Oh! I wish to goodness we had skating!"
2. "Ain't the skating dandy, though?"
3. "Confound the snow."

—The Glee Club has added to its number E. M. Grahn, first tenor, and T. L. Rhodes, second bass. Horine, first bass, has resigned, and G. S. Kleckner, formerly second bass, has taken that part. The club is doing a good bit of practicing and is gradually getting into shape.

—College life has its joys but it also has its trials,—at least so the farmer boys say when they must sit by the window and watch others enjoy the snow. Many have horses at home that would be used if they were within reach. Ponies are good enough for riding, but they are no good for driving—they say.

—Prof. Richards is anxiously awaiting the payment of subscriptions for the gymnasium. The figures on paper are all right, but the committee on apparatus must have the merry jingle of the hard cash before they proceed to purchase. All who would hasten the completion of the gymnasium should pay up immediately.

—Some time ago the business managers of the MONTHLY decided to donate a copy of every issue, from its founding to the present, to the College Library. A copy of every issue has been secured except of the September numbers of '83 and '85, respectively. They would be greatly obliged to any one who would kindly send them either one, or both the missing copies.

—The programme of the "Joint Literary Entertainment" of the Euterpean and Sophronian Societies, to be given in the Court House, February 17, 1888, is found in the last edition of the MONTHLY. We hereby wish to extend a hearty invitation to all friends of a literary entertainment to attend. Because our many friends are always very kind and liberal to us, in many ways, we delight in making this a free entertainment.

PERSONALS.

. A circus—Oberly, '89, on skates.

. Another circus—Wenrich, '88, on skates.

. Gerberich, '88, says his wife believes in woman's rights.

. Clauss, '88, was up the valley to see his *uncle*. Chestnuts.

. Why does Ritter, '90, always sing so loud? Because he likes to be heard.

. Rhodes says Bethlehem has the clarissima Stella in the female firmament.

. Who of the Seniors dare not call again at a certain place until he leaves a quarter for gas?

. Time is what we all have so little of and yet waste much. Preps, this applies to you *also*.

. Neiffer, '92, has a splendid voice, (?) for which reason he is elected leader of the "Prep Quartette."

. Gentlemen, please do not mention girls to Mr. Lewis. It is very inconvenient to get into trouble.

. A Sub. heard Hassler, '89, air his Latin the other day as follows: *Metz, te apello, quid habes?*

. It was only Ralph's coat-tail that caught a hold on the stove-pipe and broke it down, which frightened Bond.

. Why is Pflueger's, '90, mustache like his lesson in Greek? Because the one won't go in and the other won't come out.

. Horine, '89, and Brown, '91, each received a pair of slippers from their friends. They call them "Happy Thoughts."

. Gimlich, when asked to give a definition of electricity, said: "Electricity is a peculiar sensation which develops when"—(groans by the class.)

. Within the last two weeks Fegely fell seventeen times. Friend, take a good dose of Barker's ——— Powder every morning.

. All those who can not behave in chapel are requested to take seats nearer the Doctor. This explains why Gebert takes a front seat.

. Schaeffer says he will be present at the open meeting and bring with him a certain flower. Who will object if he is so in-kline-d.

. We can hardly believe it to have been Lewis, who observed very lately that the maidens of Allentown are a delusion and a snare.

. Beysher, '92, got a new pair of skates the other day. When asked where he got them he said: "I got them Eb-by-cheeses." (Ebbecke.)

. We are glad to say that it was no Sophomore who, when Ritter's watch fell to the floor, made the painful remark about "the lapse of time."

. Weaver, '90, in order to keep the little boys from firing snow-balls at his head, lets them grab his coat-tails, and he draws them up street on their skates.

. Prof.: "Mr. Leopold, mention another compound of C O2?" Silence.

"Prof.: "Why, what do you get in a restaurant?" Tully, (instantly): "Beer," and the oysters yielded to truth.

. Thud!—Spatter.
Dr.: "Mr. Grahn, did you do that?"
Grahn, '89: "Yes, sir."
Dr.: "Mr. Grahn, you are at least frank."
Grahn: "Oh! no, Dr., my name is Ernest."

. During Christmas vacation, Kistler, '91, was asked to deliver a German address. He jumped up and exclaimed: "Wie soll die rede sein, kurz oder lang, lang oder kurz?" Everybody was shocked and ready with the answer "short."

. An effusion borrowed from the class poet of '91, bearing on their sleigh-ride:

Rhoads stood on the moon-lit bridge,
His lips, so eager, kissed hers.
The wind moaned o'er a neighboring ridge
And whistled through his whiskers.

. The Seniors are trying to apply their knowledge of Astronomy. Some of them are searching eagerly for (a) Venus. Each one locates her at a different place.

. Bernheim, '92, has been expelled from the class organization, because he says each one in his class ponies. Mr. B. is a martyr to the social cause of truth, and he says he will not retract.

. Ritter, '90: "Gosh, I wish I might go on the stage once, just to show myself."

Bachman, '91: Did you see your girl last night?

B.: "No, the light was out."

. Schaeffer, '90, (irate): "Well, every one has his bad qualities,—but he has good ones too, and I have one of the latter anyhow?" Fegely, '91, (sarcastically): "What is it?" Generosity?" Schaeffer, "nuck in-no-cence."

. Dubbs has come to the conclusion that politics, as a whole, offers more inducements than law or theology. Also that the personage next in importance to a County Commissioner is the latter functionary's daughter.

Among the Colleges.

—Columbia supports two poker clubs.

—Trinity's new gymnasium contains a theatre.

—Swarthmore College is controlled by the Quakers.

—Prof. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth, is in Florida searching for fossils.

—The United States has graduated from its Universities and Colleges 2619 female students.

—The United States has 364 colleges and universities, 4610 instructors, and 59,594 students.

—Amherst has a toboggan club which has built a $200 chute on the hill beside the gymnasium.

—A club has been formed in the Senior class of Cornell called the Exiles. It consists of men who have entered from other institutions.

—It is said that a man who desires to remain *incognito* offers to sell Amherst the skeleton of Guiteau.

—The *Williams Weekly*, to head off a repetition of the Amherst '87 Guiteau comparison, starts the report that their '87 composit picture resembles Chauncey M. Depew.

—The collection of meteorites owned by Harvard is worth, at catalogue prices, a million and a half dollars. It may be compared very favorably with any other similar collection in the world.

—The Baseball Association of Harvard has offered the Boat Club $1000 of its surplus with which to pay off its debts of $1800, providing that organization shall raise the remaining $800 before the close of the year.

—Up to within a few years students at Yale had a custom of selling their chances for a choice of rooms, and sometimes a wealthy student who preferred a favorite room did not hesitate to pay a bonus of $300 for a choice.

—The Johns Hopkins University now requires all undergraduates to pass an examination in gymnastics before obtaining a degree. Vaulting, jumping, and simple exercises on the parallel bar, horizontal bar, and ladder are required. The maximum mark is 36, of which 20 is necessary in order to pass.

—The Board of Editors elected by Yale's Junior Academies to edit the "Yale Literary Magazine" for the ensuing year was rejected by the retiring board, and a new election was held. The Juniors re-elected the original five. The Senior Board again refused to accept the result, and will exercise their arbitrary privilege of naming their own successors.

"Boys flying kites haul in their white-winged birds;
You can't do that way when you're flying words.
'Careful with fire,' is good advice, we know:
'Careful with words,' is ten times doubly so.
Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead;
But God himself can't kill them when they're said!"

W. C.

Miscellaneous.

—The old town of Nordhausen in Thuringia is erecting a Luther fountain on its market square.

—Few of the Protestant ministers in France receive more than $360 a year from the State, to which a very small sum is added by the congregations. Even in the large cities $800 is considered a liberal salary.

—We have all been told of the richness of the German language, but it was never brought before us so forcibly as when Dr. Wackernagel presented it in a lecture. The following are the number of words in each of the languages mentioned with their number of radicals:

The German has 216,000 words and 3,000 radicals. 9,000 of the former are foreign words that have been Germanized. From the root "land" about 500 different words have been formed.

The French has 100,000 words and 4,500 radicals.

The English has 70,000 words and 8,000 radicals.

The Chinese has 50,000 words and 450 radicals.

The Sanskrit has 1,706 radicals.

An uneducated Englishman employs about 300 words. An ordinarily educated man about 3,000 to 5,000. A public orator about 10,000. Shakespeare had a vocabulary of 15,000. Milton one of about 8,000.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To the Editor:—College reopened January 4th. The fine skating on Crum Creek from the 20th to the 25th has been the most enjoyable feature of the term so far. Two hundred and fifty young men and women form a gay skating party. In fact this sport far overshadows any at Swarthmore in popularity.

The grand movement which is now agitating the whole College is the uniting of the various athletic organizations into one general athletic association. Each branch of athletics will be controlled by committees aided by an advisory board of the alumni. The importance of this step is difficult to estimate. The support of the alumni and the united action of the undergraduates will place athletics upon a firm basis beyond any fear of decline. A committee has also been appointed by the athletic association to make arrangements for Winter gymnasium sports. Last year these contests were very successful.

The alumni association has appointed a committee to organize a "Bureau of Employment" for graduates. It will be of material assistance to young graduates in obtaining positions after leaving College; and, so far as we know, is something unique it its way.

Editor "Swarthmore Phœnix."

A Chinese Regale.

—The way some farmers put up corn is shocking.

—To suck-seed is impossible; to suck eggs is more plausible.

—Clocks are awfully dissipated; they keep all kinds of hours.

—A draft will bring on a cold, cure a cold, pay a doctor's bill.

—The breaking of both wings of an army is the way to make it fly.

—"True love seeks no change," she said as she asked her husband for a round ten dollar bill.

—Iron has gone up so high that poor people can't afford to have it in their blood now.

—A Western young lady has given her pet goat the beautiful title of "Oleomargarine" because it will never come to butt her.

—A young lady, who is partly deaf, is in the habit of answering "yes" to everything when a gentleman is talking with her, for fear he might propose to her and she might not hear it.

Antony.—

> Now let it work. Mischief, thou art afoot,
> Take thou what course thou wilt!

So say we editors.

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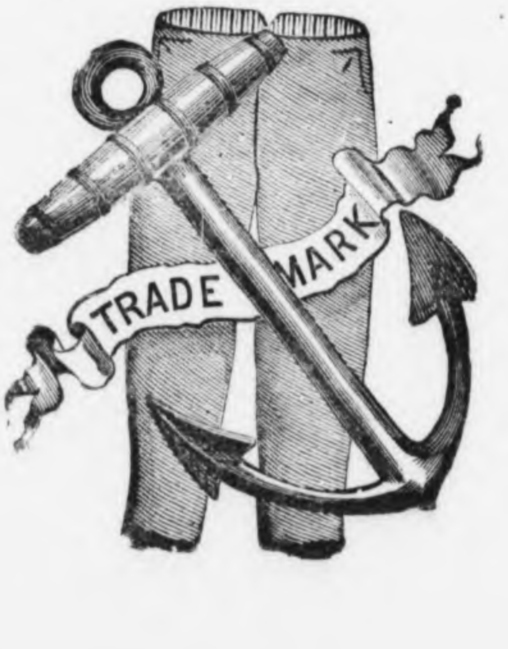

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EDITORIALS.

THE welfare of the MONTHLY required a change of printers. After some sifting the Staff procured the services of John H. Ritter as successor to N. E. Worman & Co. With this we took the liberty to change the style and color of the cover, the quality of paper and some of the type. We also added one whole leaf. We hope our kind readers will appreciate the change as much as we do. But a little more diligent work and the MONTHLY is self-supporting.

THE regular Spring lecture course will be given during the latter part of April and the early part of May. The lecturers who have been selected are: Prof. Hilprect, Ph. D., of the University of Penna.; Prof. Spaeth, D. D., of the Seminary; Dr. Muhlenberg, of Reading and Rev. Ohl, of Quakertown. It is needless to say that the course will be highly instructive knowing, as we all do, the ability of the gentlemen.

Dr. Muhlenberg and Rev. Ohl were in the course of last year; while Prof. Hilprecht will be remembered from the toast to which he responded at the Alumni banquet last commencement. Dr. Spaeth is one of the most prominent theologians of the Lutheran church.

We are unable to give the subjects of their lectures. They will be announced in next month's issue. The above is the order in which they will be delivered.

VACATIONS are the pleasant oases in the desert of a college life. We, like the traveler, behold one in thedis tance. ; nor is it with less anxiety that we press forward to enjoy it.

The anticipation of a rest from his labors at his books and the hope of seeing his relatives and those he loves, urges the student on to greater exertions in preparing recitations. Easter vacation begins on March 28th, and ends on April 5th. This is perhaps the most enjoyable vacation of the year because it comes in the most delightful season. The MONTHLY wishes all students and friends a happy time along with all the Easter eggs and other good things that their appetites—in this case—can wish.

IT is well said, "experience is the best teacher." Some time ago we had occasion to talk on official terms with an editor of one of our most prominent papers. He pronounced his experience, as an editor, as one of continual strife; now with this party, then with that. Fully two-thirds of all his antagonists were men following the same occupation as he did. This seemed strange to us on a minute's reflection. Among none of God's creatures is so much strife and contention found as in the pinnacle of creation, viz. Man. No matter what ferocious tribe of animals you may think of they never, as a rule, devour each other; but animals of a genus different from their own. Sometimes they engage in fights and in the heat of battle kill each other, but they do not follow each other for prey as they do other animals.

But, keep an observant eye on your fellows in the flesh, and it need not surprise you when you find whole columns in papers, periodicals, and magazines directly intended to seek revenge, to mock, and perhaps even to trifle with a man's character. Even in college journals, when a question arises which causes a close debate, some hot-headed fellow thinks himself smart when he can fling bitter words at some one whom he happens to dislike. It certainly is no trait of manliness, but the foulest cowardice.

When a man seeks to do his duty to the best of his ability, be it for selfish or liberal ends, he has no moral, political or physical right to trample under foot those who may labor at a disadvantage. Instead of searching the productions of each other's pens with an eye to find fault and hurl sharp criticisms at each other, we ought to show more manliness in our proceedings. Let one man, in his Exchange Column, express a difference of opinion from some editor who is held in high esteem by the former, and the latter is quite apt to take it in a different spirit and to cast arrows back, when there is no earthly reason for doing so.

WITH the present, as with all former editors of the MONTHLY, the great question is how to make it interesting to its readers.

There are a great many of our students who have never aided it in the least with their pens and it seems to us that if they would write an article now and then they would become interested in its welfare as well as we few who have its management in hand. We therefore extend, not an invitation but a request to all to contribute something. Of course we desire your best effort. We would not like to publish anything you would not like your name attached to, either now or in the future.

If hereafter you should be disposed to complain of the worthlessness of the MONTHLY, remember to give yourself a large share of the blame should you fail to do what we ask. Editorship would indeed be a pleasant duty if there were more matter on hand than the journal could contain.

Then he could select only the best and certainly the standard of our paper would be advanced.

THE "Joint Literary Entertainment" of the 17th ult., was a literal success. For want of room many sought admittance in vain. After the introductory selection by the orchestra and a prayer, well suited to the occasion, by the President, T. L. Seip, D. D., the "boys" followed one after another with their varied selections, so executed, as to render it a rich treat of note and letter. The Chairman's words of welcome and the Clerk's minutes and roll call brought every one into full confidence of spending an evening worth many recollections. The "Washington Irving" Society of the Preps was not forgotten in the Welcome Address. Men of any standing in College, be it first, second, third, or even Senior, dare not despise or neglect his inferiors in years. Who knows but among our Preps, imposing as some are, we will find men of future greatness? The whole is but a matter of time. We all remember our days among the "mud diggers."

The selections of the "College Glee Club" need no better commendation than that they were encored and faithfully responded. The Quartette '88, rendered but one selection and refused to reply to an encore for want of time. The Poet showed a lavish use of midnight oil, or, No!—perhaps none at all. However this may be, the effort was crowned with success. Every stanza conveyed a truth, now solemn, then again lightened with a bright ray. Such a master stroke means work and may at times call forth a rythmical sigh:

O Muse, Thou hidden, naughty maid!
Why speak, when all to rest are laid?
I pain, I'm weary, faint and lone,—
Bring sleep, and sing another tone.

The contrast our orators presented was a pleasant one. The one led us through earth's and heaven's delightful bowers, casting out practical lessons on every side, while the other did "Loyalty" to his theme in the form of a rhetorical oration, denouncing many great evils found among men: artificial lights versus intellectual, etc.

The first essayist put the climax on his production, when he struck the "Idea" that to be brief is one, and perhaps the best way to gain friends. The other labored at a disadvantage in this respect from the very nature of his subject; "Pictures from College Life." College life is full of pictures and happy is he who is not obliged to carry some chromo to his father. Although we dare not speak of the merits of the creator, yet it is plain to any one who has ever tried it, that, to make a suitable selection for such an occasion, is a difficult matter. Besides, it is always easier to render one's own production than another man's. M. G. Shaeffer deserves many congratulations for his success.

The last is certainly not often the least. The "Irving" enjoyed the greatest freedom, since its license enabled it to sharpen the ears of many a victim. Schantz held the pruning knife of the Societies and, we must say, applied it skillfully. What was given in a pleasant, jovial manner still contained in its background some essence of reproof, comment or correction. Let each one reflect for himself and apply his own remedy.

THE state encampment of the G. A. R. was held in this city beginning on Feb. 14th and ending at noon of the 16th. On Monday the delegates began to assemble and from that time until the encampment broke up the streets were lined with those wearing the blue, whilst many others turned out to do them honor. A camp fire was held in Music Hall on Wednesday evening, which was attended by a crowd such as the hall had never contained before. Every nook and corner was full. The exercises were at times enthusiastic. They kindled anew the flame in the bosom of the old veteran and fired the general audience with such zeal and patriotism that the whole assembly would sometimes burst forth in shouts and deafening applause. When the band played a collection of the national airs they were drowned with applause. When the singers started "America" every voice was strained to its utmost ability, helping to swell the mighty song and to send up such a chorus as made the earth tremble.

When shall we be able to give the respect and honor these brave "boys" deserve?

Shall we ever turn a deaf ear to their recitations of danger and hardships? Shall we scornfully turn away from groups that are assembled to hear their anecdotes, their jokes and tricks that helped to while away the long hours of camp life?

The G. A. R. is truly a *grand* organization.

It unites those who stood side by side in the very jaws of death, into a closer brotherhood, if such a thing is possible. It gives them opportunities of again exercising in military tactics, which, no doubt, in the days of actual warfare was a burden but now is a recreation.

The sound of the drum and fife again fires their patriotism as it calls back the days gone by. Above all, it gives them opportunities of meeting old comrades. We, to whom the term does not apply, cannot appreciate the full meaning of it, but if we stand by and notice the hand-shaking and the warm greeting which comrades exchange, we may gain some idea of its import among them. As age steals upon them and death thins their ranks, their objects of affection and brotherhood decrease in number but increase in intensity. May the honor due them never wane even when the last has been laid to rest.

THE Saturday debates by the Seniors and Juniors during the last four weeks were upon very interesting subjects. They were as follows:—1st, Should the notation system be abolished? If so what else should be substituted? 2nd, Are there too many ministers in the profession? 3rd, Should the government establish a postal telegraph? 4th, How shall we remedy the evils of monopoly? The first was the one of greatest interest. The discussion lasted fully two hours. Those who spoke did not hesitate to express their views freely. Prof. Richards heard all good naturedly and after the debaters had presented all their arguments he took them into his confidence and reasoned with them as students reason with each other. He says that the present system is the best that can be adopted here. He admits that there are some difficulties in it that are hard to remedy. Many of the speakers favored the abolition of notation altogether, but he says there must be some way of keeping a record. It is not a pleasure to make out averages, yet it must be done. It is not fair that the first man of his class should not receive credit for his work, but to give credit it will not do for the Profs. to go together and say this or that man shall have the preference. If their decision should not meet the approval of all, which very probably it would not, they would have no data by which to justify their action.

These and many other arguments, for which we have no space, were offered.

It was finally agreed that M. C. shall still continue the notation system.

THE standard of a city is largely judged from what the colums in its newspapers contain. It is safe to put this proposition: that whatever happens, within the city limits, worthy of public notice, will be found described, discussed, or merely stated in the papers of that city.

Allentown is a city of such a standard,—whether we judge it from its buildings, public or private, from its officials and their activity, or from its general location, that no one need be ashamed, but rather ought to feel proud of. It has quite intelligent inhabitants, many churches and manufactories, and two colleges, besides other schools of all grades. It has two opera houses whose open doors welcome him who can spare a piece from his purse, almost every twenty-four hours; and sometimes it seems necessary for it to dilate its walls for the accomodation of its guests.

These things our paper men notice and publish in full length. When a lady goes abroad on a wedding tour, or to some ball where dress is the chief thing, our papers contain whole columns of it describing every diamond, every tuck. It is strange that men can do this so accurately. When a ten-cent show comes, printers' ink is plenty; but when some standard literary treat is gotten up, the *Item* can afford eight lines and the *Chronicle* none.

This was the case on the 17th ult., when the Sophronian aed Euterpean Literary Societies had their "Open Meeting" in the Court House. We had almost twice as many guests as we could accommodate and the merits of the meeting can easily be gathered from those who were present. Do the *Item* and *Chronicle* ignore pure literature rather than variety shows? It is dishonoring the city in which they exist. Variety shows, balls and parties, base ball, horse races, etc., versus the culture of the moral and intellectual man, must make good citizens, judging from many of our papers.

Moonlight Logic.

BY DOGBERRY, '90.

Icy sidewalk,—pretty girl;
Gay young student with a whirl
Steps up boldly, offers arm,—
Girl accepts it,—where's the harm?

Tripping gaily, on they go
Merrily o'er ice and snow.
Unseen blushes,—silvery laugh,
Soft words whispered, light as chaff.

Moon looks down. They walk in light;—
Girl prefers the "shady side."
Student really can't refuse;—
Far too dear a chance to lose.

"Change of base" still more ice brings.
Maiden fears, and closer clings;
Says she feels so insecure.
Student "tumbled," to be sure;—

Took the hint, and 'round her waist,
Tenderly his strong arm placed.
Protests now from maiden fair:—
"Naughty man, how can you dare!"

Student really hoped to be
Pardoned for his gallantry;
But insisted that he would
Keep it there till maiden could

Prove by any student's rule
That 'twas wrong, outside of school,
Unto other folks to do
As you wish they'd do to you.

Wondrous logic, maiden thought,—
Logic she had ne'er been taught
Would apply to case like this—
Would apply to hug, or kiss!

So some protests more from maid:
"You're really awful, sir," she said;
"And your logic's naughty charm
Finds its equal in your arm."

Maiden's home was reached at last,
Pretty moonlight walk was past.
In paternal threshold's shade,
Standing still, were youth and maid.

Standing still and very near,
Whispering soft lest walls might hear.
Sly old moon with kindly grace,
Hid behind a cloud his face.

Moment's rapturous silence now,
Broke by snap of Cupid's bow;—
Sweet good-night, repeated oft,—
Maiden's voice in accents soft,—

"I am *not* your little dear;
And in spite of logic clear,
'Tis an *armful* thing, I fear,
Thus to *waist* the moments here."

Just the mem'ry of bright eyes,
Rivalling soft summer skies;
Velvet cheek and golden hair,—
Waist petite and form so fair.

Just two little red lips kissed,
Just a next day's lesson missed.
Just a little heart or two,
Pierced, till healed by "something new."

Labor.

BY CLINTON R. FETTER, '88.

The word labor comes from the Latin "labor," and means anything that requires hard work for its accomplishment. It is not an earthly institution, but a divine one. It was so ordained and instituted by God himself. After he had created man he placed him in the rich and smiling garden of Eden, and commanded him "to dress it and keep it." From this declaration we can at once see that man was not intended by his Creator to be an idler, but a worker.

Labor is not only a duty and a necessity, but a blessing; only the idler feels it to be a curse. The duty of work is written on the muscles of our limbs, the mechanism of the hands, the nerves and lobes of the brain, the sum of whose healthy action is satisfaction and enjoyment.

Labor is our duty. None of us are sent into the world to be idle. We are all workers of some kind, be our calling high or low. In whatever station of life our Creator has placed us, we are to fulfill its duties and toils to the best of our ability.

The world is spread out around us to be seized and conquered. Realms of infinite truth burst open before us, inviting us to take hold of them. By what means are we to seize these realms? By what means are we to subdue them? By no other than persevering labor.

It was the labor and ingenuity of man that erected the ancient pyramids of Egypt, the temple of Diana, the statue of Jupiter Olympus, the immense Mausoleum, erected by Artemisia in honor of her husband, the Colossus at Rhodes, and many other ancient monuments. It was labor and skill that erected the stately and magnificent statue of Liberty. It was human industry that constructed the famous suspension bridge which connects New York with Brooklyn, the greatest of all monuments of engineering skill up to the present time.

Labor explores every land and sea, laughs at difficulties, spans majestic rivers, pierces the solid mountain with its dark tunnels, links together with its iron but loving grasp all nations of the earth. Through labor and perseverance Columbus found the keys that unlocked the watery wilderness of the Atlantic. Through it were leveled the forests of a new world and reared in their stead a community of states and nations.

Let us see for a moment what human labor has achieved in our glorious and illustrious country, since the foot of civilization was planted upon it. Almost four hundred years ago this vast continent was nothing but a wilderness. Eternal and majestic forests then covered a great portion of its surface, its rivers were only navigated by the Red man's canoe. He was monarch of all he surveyed. Now we behold a glorious scene. Cities with their magnificent buildings and towers piercing the very sky are studded upon every river-bank and sea shore. Towns and villages with their industrious and intelligent inhabitants spread an air of refinement and comfort arouud those as yet uncivilized. The rivers are whitened with the wings of commerce. Railroads and canals, in themselves monuments of the ingenuity, interest different parts of the country and facilitate the transmission of produce.

Behold all the improvements wrought from day to day, and the stupendous work of human advancement in our western states. How populous towns are springing up like an exhalation from the soil. By what means have these changes all been wrought? By persevering, unyielding, triumphant labor, which began at the shores of the Atlantic.

Stand on yonder pinnacle, and behold what labor has achieved and what this mighty agent has yet to do. Through it, the earth has been subdued and man redeemed from barbarism; nor has a single step in civilization been made without it. Nowhere has the dawn of civilization ever penetrated, unless through this mighty instrumentality. By labor and perseverance, the soldiers of the cross, beneath the missionary banner, are penetrating almost inacessible regions, reaching the most distant islands, and achieving the most glorious work of moral and spiritual education, leading man from a lower state of life to a higher one, and fitting him to work in the vineyard of his Creator.

Through labor the mysteries of Africa are being laid open, the pulse of her commerce is beginning to beat under the mighty sway of this agent. South America and Asia are being quickened by it. Yes, every country, where as yet the King of Terror reigns, yields to the mighty influence of this powerful agent.

Push and Pull.

BY OSCAR S. SCHEIRER, '88.

You have perhaps all heard and some of you are undoubtedly acquainted with business firms which are successful in almost every enterprise. I doubt whether their names are ever mentioned or published; however they seem to do more business than any other firm on record. When you visit the cities of New York, Philadelphia, or even some of our smaller cities, you see their names on the door. It is the firm of Push and Pull. They generally have one of their partner's name on the outside of the door, and the other on the inside. Push is on the outside, and Pull on the inside. This company is engaged in all kinds of business; they put up new stores, enlarge their signs on the doors, do an immense business, and it seems that the largest business firm to-day is Push and Pull. Push and Pull are wide-awake men. They never stand around with their hands in their pockets, as if feeling for money when there is none to be found. They never sit and lounge on the counters; but are always busy, ready and active; kind and obliging to customers, and always have everything clean, inviting and in order. They therefore never waste any time, but make up their minds that there is something for them to do.

Let us learn a lesson from this. Let us make the best possible use of every spare moment, and we will be astonished how much can be accomplished. Let us be wide-awake in our undertakings as Push and Pull are in their enterprises, and avail ourselves of every opportunity to extend our knowledge of language, literature, and the principles of science. Let us be persistent in our doings, for it is through perseverance that valuable results are accomplished and many a study mastered. Perseverance will in course of time make an ignorant man a well-informed man. We should not allow our time to pass away in idleness or without yielding fruits, when we can spend it in learning something worthy.

Hours perish and are laid to our charge; but time, like life, can never be recalled. Let us not sit with folded hands and wait for help, but go forth with a determination and the assurance will undoubtedly be success. When these men who belong to the company of Push and Pull join the church, they make great changes and always for the better. The building in a short time is so greatly improved that former members who have not lately visited it, would be surprised at the sight, and hardly recognize it as the same place. The exterior receives a fresh coat of paint, the interior is handsomely frescoed and painted, new carpet is put on the floor, the salary of the minister is increased, and in fact everything and every member has changed for the better; simply because Push and Pull joined and belong to our church. Let the minister be a man of push and pull, for it is often due to the lack of this quality that he does not get along as well as he ought.

It is not said that the best educated man succeeds the best, for we have already experienced that it is very, very often the contrary. Let him be a man of common sense, be kind and active, speak kind and encouraging words to his members, preach the truth, and, above all, be true to God. When this firm starts a clothing house, they make a great stir in the city. They advertise in a strong and emphatic way, so that people have a big talk and even dream about them. Their show-windows look splendid and people are tempted to enter. Push comes up behind them and Pull goes before them; They work hand in hand, and finally convince the man of the shabbiness of his present appearance; his suit now, is not good enough, his hat is too old, he is persuaded to buy even if his financial circumstances do not allow him. These men can do almost anything they put their hands to,—govern a city, publish a newspaper and manage a church. In fact, almost any two industrious, honest and energetic men can accomplish wonders. However they must have the same object in view, work in the same direction, and then all obstacles will be overcome. How happy could we all be, if more young men would pattern after the firm of Push and Pull.

The Reception.

President Seip and family gave a reception to the students of college and to those of the Preparatory department, who room in the building, on Friday evening March 2nd.

The students went in a body and as they entered the parlor they were received by the Doctor and his wife. Ladies and gentleman of the city had been invited and, with the family, they soon succeeded in making every oue feel comfortable and gave him assurance of a pleasant evening. After some time had been spent in a social manner a short programme was rendered. C. D. Clauss served as Master of ceremonies. The Glee Club sang several songs. Selections were read by D. G. Gimlich and J. H. Raker. G. S. Kleckner gave a recitation and responded to an encore. H. S. Snyder and J. W. Horine favored the audience with a banjo and guitar duet. They were recalled several times. Mr. Snyder, for one of the encores, rendered a song in his accustomed good manner.

Another rare treat was a vocal solo by Miss Kline, of the city, accompanied on the piano by Miss Seip, of Reading. The piece was difficult and the manner in which it was rendered, shows superior musical ability in the performers. Prolonged applause failed to bring the ladies to the piano again. "There was a girl named Dinah" and "Good Night," by all the boys, ended the programme.

Between the different performances, time was allowed for conversation and social entertainment. At one place especially; when the programme was about half over, we were asked to discontinue it and to take seats around the tables that were soon furnished with plates and napkins. Waiters were presently at hand bringing all sorts of good things and would not be satisfied until we had eaten heartily of all they brought. Those who had failed to make an impression upon the Doctor in recitation tried to do so now—and "they did it." We can not speak highly enough of the manner in which we were entertained and we feel or-u selves, as the Master of ceremonies announced it, under the greatest obligations to all who aided in making the evening the most enjoyable we ever spent at M. C. These occasions make students feel more intimately related to their President. They see what an interest he is taking in them and in college affairs, and makes them more loyal to him and their institution.

The German Society of Scientists, an institution similar to the Royal Society of England, met in annual convention last fall. Professor Virchow, the highest authority in anthropology at the present day, who is generally quoted with Darwin, stated very clearly his dissenting views with regard to the English naturalist's theories on evolution. He denied the existence of a "missing link" between man and beast and stated his conviction, that even the lowest type of man is far superior to the highest developed animal. The Darwinian assertion of transformation from one kind of animal beings to another was utter untenable. Prof. Virchow is a deist and is honest enough to say that he is no Christian, but he is a seeker after truth and has the courage to state his convictions. It would be well for our educators to pay attention to the deliberate utterances of such an eminent scholar and to show cause, why that doubtful sentence in our English grammars and text-books of natural science, "Man is an animal," should not be amended, but persistently drilled into he heads of Christian children.

"W. W."

OUR ALUMNI.

'71. Rev. Charles S. Kohler, formerly of Scranton, Pa., has been installed as pastor of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Cleveland, Ohio.

'73. Rev. J. A. J. Zahn, who left his charge in Easton, Ohio, to enter the corps of instructors in Thiel College last fall, thinking thereby to be able to recover his health, has been compelled, by a further failing, to resign his position there.—*The Indicator.*

'74. David F. Eyster, Esq., is at present living at Camp Hill, Cumberland Co., Pa.

'74. In the New York *Evening Sun* we noticed the following favorable mention of one of Muhlenberg's most successful sons: —"Edgar D. Shimer, Ph. D., of Grammar School, No. 20, in Christie Street, read a half-hour paper before the class in pedagogy at the New York University last Saturday morning. It was on the different schools of Grecian thought and philosophy. It was considered a masterpiece by the class of teachers present."

'75. Edwin H. Stein, Esq., is chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, Allentown, Pa.

'78. Preston M. Gernet, Esq., of Bethlehem, Pa., was lately married to Miss Ella M. Sheridan of Easton. The bride was formerly money-order clerk in the Easton post office. The groom graduated from Muhlenberg College in 1878, formerly resided at Easton, and is one of the rising young lawyers of Northumberland Co.—*Chronicle and News.*

'78. At the spring election Emerson F. Shock, Fsq., Alderman of the Fourth Ward, Allentown, was defeated by a majority of three votes.

'79. Rev. Charles N. Conrad, of Rochester, N. Y., is about to publish a book, entitled "Conversation with God, or a Collection of Christian Prayers for Old and Young."

'80. George T. Ettinger has been re-elected School Director of the Third Ward, Allentown.

'80. The new Lutheran Church at Chili, Ohio, Rev. Wilson Yeisley, pastor, was dedicated, free of debt, on January 8th, 1888.—*The Indicator.*

'82. Edwin L. Miller, late pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Doylestown, Pa., has assumed the pastorate of Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Scranton, Pa.

'83. We understand that Rev. John J. Foust has resigned his charge at Tuscarawas, Ohio, and intends to come East.

'83. Rev. John C. Graepp, formerly of Brockport, N. Y., was installed as pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, Scranton, Pa., January 15, 1888.

'83. Rev. J. J. Kline is stationed at Falconer Swamp, Pa.

'83. William A. Sadler, a student in the Philadelphia Seminary, has received and accepted a call to assist Rev. Wm. Ashmead Schaeffer, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, West Philadelphia.

'84. Memorial Evangelical Lutheran church, Upper Allegheny, Pa., Rev. W. J. Finck, pastor, re-dedicated their house of worship and consecrated their new Sunday-school room on New Year's day. From the *Indicator* we learn that this congregation is growing and its future is very promising.

'84. Rev. E. F. Krauss is laboring successfully at Braddock and McKeesport, Pa.

—An Unappreciated Institution, is the title of an article in the Lutheran *Observer* of Feb. 17th. It refers to Missionary Institute of Selingsgrove, Pa. Missionary, we wish you had a journal that we might exchange with you. We are sorry to hear you complain, but are certain that the word "unappreciated" explains why. Yours is the only Lutheran institution within a radius of 100 miles and certainly there is enough material within that area to fill it to its utmost capacity. Muhlenberg wishes you an abundance of students and large measures of success.

* * *

—The *Thielensian* was among the last of February's exchanges to arrive. It contains four articles by the boys of the college. A thing commendable. It shows that there are more interested in it than simply the editors. If the translation of "The Luck of Edenhale" is the work of a student he should have credit for it. "Mighty then" is a bad expression. Rev. Miller's address is recorded twice. The rhyme by the Sophomore bard is indelicate. We are glad to learn of the interest taken in music. An orchestra and brass band is something to boast of rather than athletic organizations. If the statement that Rev. E. Lund has been Pres. of Thiel false? We notice no remark in your paper.

* * *

—The *Polytechnic* is an interesting exchange. Its method for working up "talent still lying dormant" is good It offers prizes of $10 for the best scientific and humorous articles but only $5 for the greatest number of published poems. Poetry, the most difficult of composition, receives the least encouragement. Its supplement like all speeches at cremation, savors of sacrilege. The prominence of its alumni notes can not fail to make it interesting to that class of its readers.

* * *

—Looking over an extensive list of journals on my table my eye rests on the *Seminary Monthly*. Not that I love the ladies less but that I love their paper more. Girls, continue in your work, your productions are always new and spicy. The editorial which speaks of "perfectly lovely" struck the nail "square on the head."

* * *

—The *Dickinson Liberal* meets with our approbation. The last number contains three contributions from the Senior class. A College journal is a work of, by and for the students, and why not let them work for it, as much as possible? Some "back-woods, mush-roomy fellow" may want to "burn your Chips," but it is only because he must call in the assistance of some *Mrs.* to help fill up *his* columns.

* * *

—The *Pacific Pharos* stands very close to the edge, but it is safe. A good idea. Let the smoke perfume the sea and land. Man shall conquer all.

* *

The *Pennsylvania College Monthly* comes to us with news which is always welcome. It certainly delights every one whose interests are in some college to see it prosper. The design for the proposed new building at Penn. College is beautiful. It merits many congratulations for the parties who brought matters to such a point, and all needed encouragement for its completion. Besides the subscriptions, amounting to $53,000, secured by Dr. McKnight, towards the new building, $17,000 in cash and a farm worth $27,000 fell to their lot as an endowment of their Presidential chair. The Pennsylvanians will soon have every reason to boast of their Alma Mater.

—Dr. Muhlenberg has repeatedly presented the college with valuable books for the library. He has again remembered us. His last gift consists of a number of volumes of the American Philosophical Magazine.

† † †

—The weekly services of St. John's Lutheran Church were held for the last time on Wednesday, March 7th, in the College chapel. Sunday services are now held in the basement of the church.

† † †

—The gymnasium is booming. The boys can expect to procure keys and "to go in training" when they return from Easter vacation.

† † †

—The Delts have renovated their hall and furnished it in a magnificent manner. Their hall is now one of the finest if not the finest in the city.

† † †

—The citizens of Allentown have of late been regaled with music by grind organs, German bands and street musicians in general. A Sub. has discovered the secret of the musical outburst. Four of the Seniors had their hair cut.

† † †

—The Glee Club will take part in an entertainment given by the Washington Union S. S. of Mountainville, on the 18th of March.

† † †

—For want of space the article on the Penna. German has been omitted in this number.

† † †

—Boys, patronize those who advertise in the Monthly.

—The Business Managers hereby give notice to those who are still in arrears to pay up.

† † †

—The College Glee Club will take part in the chorus at the Gilmore Band Concert, in Music Hall, March 22nd.

† † †

—The Seniors have awarded O. F. Gernert, the young photographer, the contract for furnishing the class photos. The *Item* says, "It calls for sixty dozen." Quite likely it does.

† † †

—Several of Muhlenberg's students attended the Junior Oratorical Contest of Lehigh University on Washington's birthday. They report a very interesting and instructive programme.

† † †

—The Preps have started out in a bad way. They broke into Prepdom and stole the bell. Now the Profs. of that department have employed their detectives to ferret out the robber. An antiquated chestnut bell, borrowed from Gimlich and White now takes the place of the old bell.

† † †

—The College boarding houses have been supplied with Humphries' Remedies for digestion. No more sorrow and trouble caused by tough beefsteak and potatoes.

† † †

—Within the last month quite a number of students were compelled to go home on account of sickness. We are glad to see them all back again in good health.

† † †

—All the students are anticipating the pleasures which the beautiful college campus, planted with numerous trees, will afford them when spring arrives.

† † †

—A great number of the studnts attended court which was held in town during the last two weeks.

—The following are the officers of the Euterpean Literary Society, elected Feb. 15, 1888: Pres., Ulrich, V. Pres., Schantz, Rec. Sec., Hower, Cor. Sec., Gerberich, Treas., Bond, Critics, Messrs. Keck and Kleckner, Ed. of Budget, Miller, Chaplain, Leopold.

† †

—Officers of Sophronian Literary Society: Pres., Fetter, V. Pres., Heil, Clerk, Weaver, Treas., Kurtz, Cor. Sec., Strasser, Lib. Pflueger, Asst. Lib., White, Critics, J. M. Wenrich and E. F. Ritter, Ed. of Budget, I. B. Ritter, Chaplain, Geo. Gebert.

† †

—Boys, remember that the long wished for drinking cups and chains are a gift from the Janitor. Use them and do not abuse them.

† †

—At the late S. S. Convention held in Grace Lutheran Church, Bethlehem, our Faculty was well represented. Dr. Seip presided, Prof. Richards answered queries on various important points and Prof. Bauman took an active interest in the discussions.

† †

—The Philadelphia *Times* of March 7th, brought the first information of Dr. Muhlenberg's resignation of the Greek professorship of the University of Penn. He gives no reason for his resignation.

† † †

—On a recent visit of the Financial Agent, Rev. C. J. Cooper, to Holy Trinity church of New York, Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., pastor, he secured $3250 for this purpose, as well as $400 for current expenses. Mrs. Anna M. Burkhalter gave $2,500. The Muhlenberg Memorial offerings amounted, up to date, to nearly $4000 with more to follow.

Errata in Last Number.

Page 75, read Talleyrand for Tallyrand.
Page 76, " Lukianos " Lakianos.

PERSONALS.

* Laury, Grahn, and Horine, of '89, have joined with the Sophomores in the study of French.

* Snyder, H., '90, after a two week's illness, has again resumed his studies.

* Bernheim says he is the son of his father. He builds strongly upon that fact.

* Butz, (Prep.) says he comes from Breinigsville, and he'd like to have these other fellows understand it.

* Saeger, '90, has been engaged by Gilmore as "basso profundo" for the coming Concert Jubilee.

* Why was Ulrich, '91, unable to go to breakfast the other Friday morning? The old story, "Nervous Prostation."

* It was either Hemsath or Lichtenwalner, of the Prep. Dept., who remarked that it was "real jolly to make it warm for the Professor occasionally."

* Longacre, '90, is always (?) original. He recently astonished the class by naming the "Scandals" as one of the ancient European tribes. O Jacob! "Light the Scandle."

* The subject of Graul's latest essay is "The Strange Case of 'Dr.' Deiter and Mr. White," in which is related the interesting romance of a certain Walnut St. girl, and its sanguinary sequel.

* Why does Herrmann smoke so many cigarettes? To keep him from chewing.

* When the Prof. of Latin asked Weaver what the latin word was for hither, he said: at-hug.

* The abstract quality *green* becomes concrete when applied to Seidel.

* Lewis, being asked to tell what he knew about St. Luke, replied, "in St. Luke we read about the nature of the athletic sports of the Greek."

* Kleckner said in the German recitation-room that order was heaven's first law.

Dr., "if that is so you are a good way off."

* Schaeffer insisted on saying, "*bona vir.*" Wonderful capacity for feminine endings.

* When Fegeley had returned from a call one night he accosted his chum with, "chum, do you intend to do anything for the gymna-say-,yum?"

* After Schantz, '90, had been with us but two weeks, failing health again stopped his college career. He will not return a third time.

* Dubbs left College with the intention to read Medicine. '90 was sorry to see him go. He has the good wishes of all.

* Given, the rule to find the dimensions of a cylinder, to solve this problem: If Rhoads' collar is 5¾ in. in alt., and the diam. is 3⅝ in., what is Tom's weight when he's fat? Preps, take notice!!!

* Dr., in Homer, "Mr Oberly, was Paris a great warrior?"

O., "No sir! he excelled in the mashing line."

* Dr., "Mr. Deily, you were talking."

D., "No sir! Dr., I talked to nobody."

Dr., "I know it, you were soliloquizing."

* Who pronounced "Zeus," "juice" after a night out? Raker.

* No Pud, upon cousideration we concluded not to grant your request. Hence in no mann Herr will your name occur.

* Well I. ('ll) B.——— Ritter.

* Tully's favorite, "when the swallows homeward fly." Tell Lucy,—but softly.

* Dr., in history, "now we come to the Heavens."

Hassler, "ye', ye', yes, now we come to the heavens. Why———"

Dr., "Well?—that is not for you to recite upon, you savor too much of earth."

* Seneker, '91, Kistler, '91, and Lewis, '90, celebrated Washington's birthday in Kutztown. The prevailing opinion is that they went there to attend a teachers' institute. Rather doubtful, for two of them were students at Kutztown at one time, and students usually have attractions to visit.

* Schaeffer says that one of the Preps indulges in diurnal post-prandial promenades upon the boulevard. Schaeffer is only Soph.

* What does Ernie say to his mustache? "Grow on!!

* Horine, '89, had a tooth knocked out by its colliding with Hassler's nose. Dock's hard cheek has evidently been spreading.

* Raker thinks he is the American Gladstone.

* Oberly, '89, to the great delight of the students intends to purchase a new pipe, his old one being too powerful. Get a clay pipe, Frank, and chuck it when it is saturated.

* Geo. Gebert, '88, has returned to college after a week's vacation at home, ridding himself of a very heavy cold, which he had contracted. He is fully prepared for the arduous duties of the Senior year after this rest.

* Since the Joint Literary entertainment, Lewis, '90, has discontinued his correspondence with Betty.

Exchange Letters.

Franklin & Marshall College,
Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 20, 1888.

Dear Sir:—College opened for the second term on Jan. 5th, with an address by Dr. T. G. Apple. In attendance there is no change from last term. The prospects of the college are still brightening. Next year we are to have another professor, and a new building. The ladies' A. B. C. progression is also meeting with success. In athletics everything is dead,—but little show for a baseball team next spring. This is because of our want of a gymnasium, owing to which want our students receive no athletic training what ever during the winter.

Skating, however, became quite popular, and though on the Conestoga creek it lasted only about a week, it proved very fine, and was enjoyed by many of the boys.

The five oratorical contestants of the Junior class have been selected, and the Senior class has already elected its class-day programme for next June. The *Oriflamme*, the annual of the Junior class, is expected to make its appearance in from six to eight weeks. In connection with the astronomical observatory a state signal station has been established under the care of Prof. Kerschner. The Y. M. C. A. is in a flourishing condition, though its annual course of lectures will probably be omitted this year

Both literary societies are wide-awake, and showing strong society spirit. They are preparing for their anniversaries, held early in May in the Opera House. They are both also making arrangements to add to the beauty of their already fine halls. The Goethean, having raised the necessary funds, is about having a well-known frescoe painter to decorate its hall in the finest style of his art. The Diagnothean also contemplates improvements.

Yours Respectfullly,
W. S. Hoerner,
Ex. Ed. College Student.

Editor of the Muhlenberg Monthly.

The Haverford first and second cricket XIs have been selected and since the mid-year examinations have been diligently practicing in the shed. The coming season will be entered upon by both XIs in good form and determined to win their share of victories. The College seems to be taking a more general and a deeper interest in cricket than for some seasons back, and there is no doubt but that the teams will meet with most encouraging support from all the students.

The Glee Club organized last autumn is pronounced by all to be a complete success. Its first concert was given at the College recently and a more enjoyable entertainment it would have been difficult to find. The singing was of a high order and was ably seconded by skillful and difficult performances on the banjo and guitar.

The great topic which is agitating Haverford through and through at present is the proposed Athletic track. The plans have been drawn, the students are rapidly pledging money among themselves, and President Sharpless is being very successful in solicitations for aid among the Alumni and friends of the College. The matter is being pushed so earnestly on every side that there seems to be no question but that before the present Senior class is graduated, the track will be completely finished. Athletics have received a new inspiration and there is every reason to think, with the improved training which our present material will undergo, that we shall soon be able to turn out first-class Athletes ready to cope with those from any college.

Coasting has always been a prominent winter sport at Haverford, but it has been enjoyed this year under more favorable circumstances than usual. A high "starter" was built on the principle of a toboggan slide, which enables the sleds immediately to gain great impetus, thereby materially increasing the swiftness of the whole descent. There have been numerous "coasting parties" on the slide this winter, composed of friends of the College students, which have been very pleasant in a social way to all concerned.

EDITOR OF HAVERFORDIAN.

College Finances.

The friends of M. C. will doubtless be glad to learn, but not more so than we are to publish, that Messrs. James K. Mosser and Thomas Keck of Allentown, Pa., have generously added $10,000 to their previous gift of $20,000 for the endowment of the Greek professorship.

These gentlemen are the most liberal of Muhlenberg's friends. They have frequently given when her treasury was in need. They are always ready to aid and that not stintingly.

It is noteworthy that they have never given their consent to have their names published in connection with these donations; but the authorities of the institution believing that the modesty of these gentlemen should not stand in the way of a proper use of their noble example, have taken the liberty to disregard their request with respect to this gift and therefore announce them in connection with the addition to their endowment.

College is making an effort to remove its indebtedness and is meeting with gratifying success.

A brighter future now dawns upon the financial interests of college. In addition to the above statements, it gives us pleasure to announce that two gentlemen, who have given thousands to her support have obligated themselves to add 20 per cent. to all moneys collected on the debt, during the ensuing year up to $50,000; i. e. they will add $10,000 to $50,000, $8,000 to $40,000 and so on, for all amounts contributed by others not exceeding $50,000. A christian example like this can not go unrewarded.

If the $50,000 can be raised they are ready and *anxious* to add $10,000; thus making $60,000. Adding to this the $3250 above mentioned, the debt will be almost enntirely wiped out. This means another Professor added to the faculty—a more attractive building—more students—more young men for the Seminary and a spread of the Lutheran church.

The offer was wisely made, so as to induce others to give. Now is the time for friends of the college, of education and of the church to lend a helping hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The College Association held a meeting at the University of Penn. on Eeb. 18. Muhlenberg, though next to the youngest college in the association has been honored by having her president selected as presiding officer.

It is not an unusual thing for Dr. Seip to be chosen chairman of any meeting he may attend.

The object of the organization is to promote the common interest of all those who may unite themselves with it. The main object of the meeting on the 18th, was to arrange for a convention to be held as early as possible in June. The University will again be the place of meeting. The interest taken in the association may be judged of the large attendance at this meeting; nearly all the members were present.

It was thought that the benefits would be still greater if the membership were increased. Invitations were therefore extended to all the colleges in the Middle States to join. It is likely that they will avail themselves of the opportunity.

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"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

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EDITORIALS.

ON account of the blizzard of last month, which delayed almost everything throughout our northern districts, the style of paper which we chose as the robe for the MONTHLY did not come in time to complete the projected change. We substituted another, temporary cover. The present cover was our original choice. We hope our readers will not think us fickle for changes which we could not avoid.

THERE is one great evil in college. One that wastes the time of many of our students, corrupts their morals and brings with it accompanying evils. A moderate participation in the game is not complained of, but too much is too much.

THE Gilmore Band Concert, given on the 22nd ult., was "the event of the season." They rendered a selection of music which is not easily excelled. Their rendition in itself is of such a sort as to make any common selection seem new and beautiful. Many a one who had perhaps grown dull over his keys was again roused to strive for perfection. Mr. Gilmore is a pleasant, active man, and so well suited to his position, as leader of his Band, that no one can ever follow him with the same success that he is meeting. Besides some forty instruments, somewhere in the neighborhood of 200 voices helped to swell the choruses.

The Allentown and Bethlehem Choral Unions and a number of other skilled voices formed the vocalists. There were also excellent solos, duets and quartettes sung by a few ladies and gentlemen from New York. The College Glee Club was also honored with an invitation to join. The "Anvil Chorus" was the chief selection in our minds. The whole band, all the voices, twelve men with hammers and anvils, and the discharge of five cannons should be sufficient to rouse any man to enthusiasm. Judging from the encores and the general zeal of the people, Mr. Gilmore and his men will be welcome to come soon again.

THE Seniors now have leave of absence from the sessions of society for the remainder of the year. Some of them gladly take advantage of the privilege, while others do so only because urgent duties compel them. The Wednesday afternoons are the most enjoyable of the week. Society work has no equal in the whole college course. It gives us a taste of what we must expect in active life, how to deal with men that think different from ourselves. Theory is here laid aside and the practical is engaged in.

THE Lafayette Banjo, Mandolin and Glee clubs gave a very creditable concert in Music Hall on March 21st. Their pieces were rendered in good style, but there was a lack of vocal music, which would have added much, by way of variety, to the entertainment. We sympathize with them for the poor attendance. The Gilmore concert on the following evening kept away many of the people of town as well as many of the students.

IN several of the past numbers of the MONTHLY the gymnasium question has been agitated and with very good effects. Has any one felt the need of any thing else, perhaps of equal if not greater importance? Wherever we read or hear of a gymnasium, or where we had the opportunity to see one, there were always connected with it bath rooms. The reason for this is quite evident. When a person exercises freely the internal heat, from any degree on up to a perspiration, forces open the pores of the skin and through them the impurities of the blood are cast off.

Now, it stands to reason that, if this exudation is not carefully removed, one of the principal objects of exercise is lost. We care not so much for the tension of our muscles as for health. Some one says, "bathe in your room as we are obliged to do now." We see many objections to this. Nearly all of us have chums, and often when you are just about ready to bathe some one comes to call on your chum or yourself; then we have nothing but china bowls or pails; if we go into our alcoves we are apt to get all our bed clothes wet; and finally, who would call such a performance a thorough bath?

Years past we had bath tubs; but they were misused and so done away with. We had a gymnasium too and it vanished. There were many other things in and about our buildings which were pronounced a nuisance and were corrected. The fact is, we are growing and improving most admirably, as we ought to, but we must be on our guard so as to make all things correspond. The gymnasium is run by a set organization, the same as the reading room. To avoid former abuses of bath tubs and bath rooms, this would be our method: Get only one set of keys and place them in the hands of some reliable student or students elected by the body of students or appointed by the faculty, as our organist and proctor are, who would be held responsible for all misuse of either apparatus or room.

These need not feel the weight of any responsibility, because they know to whom they gave the key last and so can claim a set fine from him if misused; if he will not pay the fine he can be cast out of the association. To give every one an equal chance to the use of the bath, the time for each man can be limited. The expenses for procuring a few tubs and other necessary arrangements can not be so very great because we had them once, and we are now better off, financially, than we ever were.

THE last term of the school year is always the most impressive. Then, if at any time, the student feels an almost inexpressible something which bears harder on every succeeding day. The old books which served him companionship mostly day and night during the year that is rapidly passing away, he now lays aside never to take up again as a student. Seniors feel this still more since to them it is not only a change from one class to another, but a departure from college and all that is associated with it. As is customary, our Saturday morning recitations are closed so as to give the naturalist an opportunity to do his "fiielding," the gymnast his exercise and the drone his rest.

Our Faculty, who are ever true to their calling, have again secured a course of four lectures for this term, as you noticed in our last issue. Through our worthy President, Rev. Dr. Seip, D. D., we have, do and still expect to enjoy many pleasant events. No wonder time flies faster as the moments of departure draws nigh. The dates and subjects of the lectures will be as follows:

Rev. Dr. A. Spaeth, D. D., will deliver his on the 19th of April, on "William, the first Emperor of United Germany."

Rev. Dr. H. V. Hilprecht, April 27th, on "Die Zustænde in Egypten zur Zeit des Aufenthalts der Israeliten." This lecture will be illustrated with the magic lantern.

W. F. Muhlenberg, M. D., of the class of '68, on "Health, or the proper care of one's self," May 4th.

Rev, J. F. Ohl of the class of '71, on "The Musical Treatment of the Lutheran Matin and Vesper Service." To be properly understood we quote Mr. Ohl's own words, "As the Church Book Committee hopes that these services will become the order for morning and evening prayer in all our institutions, so soon as they are inserted in the Church Book, an explanatory lecture on this proper musical rendering will be eminently in place. I will be able to illustrate the subject very fully with my 'Easter Vespers' published one year ago, of which I shall bring 50 or 75 copies along for use by the students during the lecture." May 14

ONE of the articles communicated by a Prep. for last month's issue was worthy of publication, but it came too late. The writer also failed to sign his name. We will not publish anonymous articles. Try again, Preps. You are subscribers and shall receive notice.

THE *Weekly University Courier* of March 30th, quoted a very interesting article on the subject of the elective course in colleges, which it would be well for all our students to read. This course is very highly thought of by some, but the article advances strong arguments against it. It is well enough that a student should pay some attention to the profession he wishes to follow but it is the aim of a college course to give him a taste of all kinds of knowledge, and should he desire to follow any particular branch of study he can pursue a post-graduate course.

We must depend upon those who have gone through more study and experience than we have to arrange a curriculum for us. Any Faculty that has life in it, will institute such studies as are best suited to give general knowledge and enough of each kind that the student may judge, by the time he has completed his course, what undertaking he is gifted for. By the elective system we may jump to a profession, yet the adage, "make haste slowly," is sound advice. On this same subject Prof. Stevenson says: "More can be accomplished in a day by spending an hour in the morning to grind the axe than by working all day with a dull tool."

THE Prohibition movement is gaining many adherents throughout the whole country, but it is especially noticeable among the students of the different colleges. This is striking at the root of the evil of intemperance.

When college students once take up the cause, it is sure of success. They are, as a general thing, young men, forming habits for the rest of life and they are the ones who are likely to become the influential men in whatever community they may happen to take up their abode. As such they will be looked up to as examples even by those whom they least expect.

A man of education always has his followers. If he is wicked his followers will excuse their wickedness by saying *he* did *so too*; if he is an exemplary man they will feel themselves flattered to follow in his footsteps.

WE begin to feel the great need of an observatory. While an interest is aroused in Astronomy we should have opportunity to fix the principles we learn in text books by actual observations. Very few college students become astronomers and, if an opportunity is not given them while at college to examine the most wonderful as well as the most beautiful of the works of the Creator, they will have a faint idea of His great might. Astronomy teaches it more impressively than any other college study. But it is a question with us whether we do well to complain. The youthfulness of the institution is perhaps sufficient reason for the deficiency. A gift in the form of a telescope or other instruments to facilitate astronomical observations would be thankfully received and duly appreciated.

TO THE STUDENTS :—

As the time is rapidly approaching for the election of a new editorial staff; and as we do not have an opportunity elsewhere to express our views on the proper management of this department of the MONTHLY; and as we believe, for its good, it should be put upon another basis we offer the following for your deliberate consideration.

Since the MONTHLY will be self-supporting from this year on, we think it might be taken out of the management of the societies and put into the care of the general body of students: leaving the same financial obligations on the members of society that now exist. This is necessary to insure a circulation sufficiently large.

We advocate this plan in order that an Editor-in-chief may be put at the head of the staff, who shall be chosen from the Senior class and whose duty it shall be to superintend all the departments, solicit articles, read all the proofs, etc. All responsibility must rest upon him, except when others neglect to perform their duty.

An Editor-in-chief is certainly desirable, but as the paper is now conducted it is impossible. Neither society will allow the other to hold the office. Under the present system, if the views of both editors should not agree and neither would be willing to yield, they could not publish a single edition. The editorial staff, like an army, should have one to plan and command, others to obey; conference, a very necessary thing, as we find it, will still be possible. This plan would give the editor a basis on which to build. He could pursue his own plans without interruption and would be more likely to give him an interest in the work.

He should be elected for the year. It requires several publications before an editor knows how to proceed; what to insert, what to reject, how much matter is required, where to get it,, etc. It may be objected that in this way too few will get the experience, but we desire to see a credible paper issued, rather than to see many receive the experience while the standard of the MONTHLY remains on a stand still.

Experience might be gained as subs. These might be elected twice a year as at present. Two subs should be chosen to assist the Editor-in-chief on editorials and literary. One from the Junior class as exchange editor: because his experience with exchange journals might prove valuable the following year, especially if he should be chosen to the chief editorship. Exchanges should receive greater care than they do at present. In addition, three should be chosen on Personals and Locals. This would make a staff of eight, with the Alumni editor. Each one would have his part to perform and none would be overtaxed. There are objections to the plan, which, for want of space, we can not present. They are obvious.

We would be glad to publish any short, pointed article on the subject should some one desire to express his views in these columns.

We have said nothing as to the mode of election.

INDIVIDUAL HABITS.

BY PRESTON A. LAURY, '89.

One of the most interesting as well as instructive amusements availed at all times and places, is that of noticing the different habits of those about us. Generally, the simplest actions, that have become almost mechanical,—reveal the true natures of individuals. That there is a difference even in the simplest actions as performed by different individuals, is evident from observation.

Each particular individual has his peculiar gait and tread. The same holds with all other actions. Let a student take notice of his own manner of procedure as he puts on or doffs his clothes, and invariably he buttons the same end of the collar, or runs the same arm in the coat-sleeve, or unlaces the same shoe first.

The most reemarkable cases are those of students when engaged in reciting. Some even have failed hopelessly because the button, which they were in the habit of pulling while reciting, was torn off; or they were all muddled up if they could not start the answers to the questions put, with a "why" or "well." If there is one word that requires the least act of volition, it is "here," which the student responds at roll call. The different modes of pronunciation of this little word "here," are almost innumerable, yet each reveals more or less, the character of the individual as being manly, fickle, stupid, haughty, etc.

Though we may be unable to assign any reason for these characteristics, still it is well to note what habit does. The manner of one's approach for the first time, almost always leaves a lasting impression, and merely on account of his individuality. From one we will shrink, another leaves us kindly disposed towards him, almost forcing our confidence in him. This is a sympathetic action which unveils our natures and teaches us that human creatures have an inkling for one another.

It is extremely wonderful to note the many oddities in the actions of persons. A certain empirical doctor generally had german patients to attend. His method of treatment, (recorded in his diary as a sure restorative,) was to prescribe sour krout. It happened that one day he received an Irish patient and of course he applied the same remedy for him and he died from its effects. Then he made an amendment to his recipe; —Sour krout good for a German but fatal to an Irishman.

A man may accustom himself to the habit of doing things "left-handed" and after a while the right way will seem awkward to him. While this may be regarded as an abnormal case, still there is so much harm in it that it should be avoided. The profaner fell into his evil habit by one profane word; now he has become so reckless that after one of his usual convulsions, he might be drained with a seine and not enough would be forth-coming to scare a Sunday-school teacher.

This merely shows the wholesale habit of doing all manner of evil, when once started. So it is not a safe habit to follow the dictates of conscience, unless it is revised and approved in accordance with divine principles. Then individual habits may be commendable and productive of great achievements as well as beneficial.

Rev. Joshua Yeager of Allentown, Pa.

BY REV. A. R. HORNE, D. D.

Rev. Joshua Yeager was born in September, 1802, and entered the ministry in 1827. He is the oldest member of the ministerium of Pennsylvania. To within three years past he was actually engaged in the ministry, having served his only charge, consisting of the Schoenersville, Friedensville, Rittersville and Lehigh churches, in Lehigh county, over half a century. His father Rev. J. Conrad Yeager had served the same churches previously; so that father and son were pastors in the same field 92 years.

During the uninterrupted pastoral work, among a people whom father Yeager served so long and loved so well, he was blessed with remarkably good health and a strong bodily constitution. He never missed an appointment, and was always prompt and punctual, whithersoever duty summoned him. He inherited the custom from his father, to enter upon the preparation of his next Sunday's sermons on Monday forenoon, and, hence, was never unprepared when the time for preaching came, and never dished up old, stale sermons. Though he preached repeatedly on the same text, he always had something new and fresh, and as a consequence, was listened to with attention and interest. He kept up this custom until he retired from the active ministry, at the age of 83.

A large number of interesting facts, profitable to students, have been compiled from his life's history, which will be incorporated in the biography of the aged servant of God, now in preparation by his successor. One or two may be mentioned here.

Father Yeager was a close student all his life. He was not satisfied with obtaining information at second hand, skimming over the surface, but always made it a point to inquire into the original, and to get at "bottom facts." He was decidedly a self-made man, having acquired his knowledge, theological, linguistic and general, by intense application. He was very accurate in all his work, even his memoranda having been kept with a care and neatness but seldom seen. His sermons and pastoral work always evinced this accuracy. The same may be said of his care, taste and tidiness in person and dress.

Of his health he was particularly careful, an observer of the laws of diet and exercise. For half a century, for example, he has bathed and rubbed his body with rough towels, thus inducing that invigorating and pleasurable sensation recommended by hygienic treatises.

At the age of fourscore and six, father Yeager stands and moves with body erect and elastic step. His appetite is good, he enjoys sound sleep, his mind is clear, his memory extraordinary; on the whole, bearing his white head, he would compare favorably with the man of fifty, and, in many respects even, with the student in his teens.

It were well if many of our young men of to-day would study the lives of the fathers while they are yet with us.

PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN LITERATURE.

Continued from Feb. Nunber.

BY PROF. W. K. FRICK.

1872. Citations from Harbaugh, Miss Bahr, and Rauch in "Pennsylvania Dutch" by Mrs. Phoebe E. Gibbons.

1872. Haldeman's "Pennsylvania Dutch" contains four pieces as examples of the dialect.

Also see his note to Ellis' "Early English Pronunciation," 1871.

187–. Rev. F. J. F. Schantz of Myerstown, Pa., makes frequent Pennsylvania German speeches before colleges, synods, and congregations. They are genial, entertaining and at times touching.

In a series of sketches of the Lehigh Valley published by M. B. F. Trexler, occurs Rev. Mr. Schantz's poem, "Schul-haus am Sandloch." It has between two and three hundred lines.

A letter addressed to Rev. Dr. Fritschel on the occasion of the visit of Rev. Inspector John Deinzer of Neuendettelsau, Bavaria, was published in the inspector's account of his visit to America.

The most elaborate speech by Rev. Mr. Schantz was delivered from manuscript before Dr. Mohldenke's congregation in New York city, in 1883.

1876. PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN MANUAL by A. R. Horne, D. D., late principal of the Keystone State Normal School, 1875.

Part I. *Pronouncing Exercises*, to teach Pennsylvania German and pronounce English correctly. Pages 7—23.

Part II. *Pennsylvania German Reader*, containing exercises for translation, proverbs, rhymes, riddles, anecdotes, histories, etc., of the Pennsylvania Germans. Pages 31—84.

Part III. *A Grammar of the Pennsylvania German Language*, giving the declensions of nouns, pronouns, conjunctions, verbs, etc. Pages 85—94.

Part IV. *A Pennsylvania German Dictionary*, containing all the vowels in use in Pennsylvania German, and giving their English and High German equivocals. Pages 95 -170.

The work also contains pictures of the Pennsylvania German governors, and other distinguished Pennsylvania Germans.

1879. 'S alt Marick-haus mitte in der Schtadt, un die alte Zeite. E'n Centennial Poem, in Pennsylvani Deutsch, in Zwe Dhel, bei H. L. Fischer, (mit Illustrations)." Printed at the office of the York *Republic*, York, Pa. Page 273.

Reviewed by Dr. Steiner in the *Independent*, June 2, 1880.

1885. Pilger almanac contains stories in Pennsylvania Dutch by Rev. F. J. F. Schantz.

1886. Jacob Holshopp writes to the *New Era* of Lancaster about "Der Bame Agent: der Weg das er em a Bauer Drauva, Bera un Eppel Bame ferkauft hut."

1886. Solwell Files writes weekly to the Allentown *Democrat* from Haytown. He describes matters of local interest in no very exalted strain.

Additions to this meagre list, or corrections of it or of any article will be gratefully received, and incorporated in a closing sketch. These lists are not deemed exhaustive, but are merely a thread around which subsequent discoveries may cluster.

"The Pennsylvania German" is entitled—before his language, customs and manners shall have totally disappeared—to receive that careful study which will collect everything that will aid in the study of his life and peculiarities. It is pleasant to know that this field is not without its cultivators; and one may hope that we shall have at some future time a full and exhaustive study of the Pennsylvania German and all his peculiarities from the pen of some one of his descendants whose filial love may prompt him to undertake the task.

V.

LITERATURE CONCERNING THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.

Under this head are included books, pamphlets, etc., necessary to a complete exhibition of the history, life and literature of the Pennsylvania Germans.

The "Issues of the Press of Pennsylvania, 1684—1784," are given by Hildeburn. Such titles are selected as best set forth the reading matter circulated among the Germans of last century.

1728. "Neun und neunzig mystische Sprueche von Conrad Beissel" of Ephrata.

1730. "Gœttliche Liebe und Lobesgethœne," a 96-page 12mo., printed for the Seventh Day Baptists of Ephrata, by Benjamin Franklin.

1738. "Der Hochdeutsche Calendar," annually by Chr. Saur.

1739, August 20. Saur begins a quarterly entitled "Die Hochdeutsche Pennsylvanische Geschicht Schreiber."

1743. Biblia. A 4to German Bible by C. Saur, pp. 995 and 277. First Bible in America in a European language. (Eliot's Indian Bible, 1663; Robt. Aitken's English Bible, 1782).

1744. Luther's kleine Catechismus. C. Saur, Germantown. Preface by Count Zinzendorf, alias Ludwig von Thurstein.

1745. Luther's N. T., "mit kurtzen Sumarien." 596 pages, 12mo., by C. Saur. Seven editions to 1775. Title, red and black.

1747. "Ein Deutsch and Englische grammatik." Saur.

1747. "Translation of B. Franklin's Plain Truth. Translated by J. Crell. The first political pamphlet in German.

1749. "Der kleine Catechismus des seligen D. Martin Luther's, Phila., B. Franklin und J. Boehm." Hildeburn, No. 1139. Approved edition.

1752. Second edition, with numerous additions still found in the Pennsylvania Synod's catechism. See, on the various editions, Dr. B. M. Schmucker's article in the Lutheran Church *Review*, April, 1886.

1754. A Baptist martyrology,—the famous "Martyrspiegel."

1761. Arndt's Wahres Christenthum, Franklin and Bœhm. Probably an imported copy with an altered title page.

1763. Reprint of the Darmstadt Catechism.

1770. Reprint of the Marburg Gesangbuch. C. Saur.

1776. A calendar. First German publication at Lancaster. Sold by Frank Bailey.

1778. Einige Gedichte und Lieder von Johann Christ Kunze. 12mo., 132 pp. Card. Peter Saur.

1782. An address on the German Society of Philadelphia by Dr. Kunze.

1784. A sermon on American Independence by Dr. Kunze, Philadelphia. Melchor Steiner.

1786. "Erbauliche Liedersammlung zum Gottesdienstlichen Gebrauch in den Vereinigten Evang. Luth. Gemeinen in Nord America." 592 pp., printed by Leibert und Billmeyer, Germantown. First hymn book of the Pennsylvania synod. Preface signed by H. M. Muhlenberg and others.

1786. "Kirchen—Agende der Ev. Luth. Vereinigten Gemeinen in Nord America. Melchor Steiner.

On the liturgy see Dr. B. M. Schmucker's article, "The First Pennsylvania Liturgy" in the Luth. Church *Review* for 1882.

1786. Chronicon Ephratense, Ephrata. 250 pp.

1788. "Denkmal der Liebe und Achtung." A sermon by Dr. Helmuth on the Patriarch Muhlenberg.

1793. Dr. Helmuth's history of the yellow fever in Philadelphia.

1789. "An Account of the Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania," by the eminent Philadelphia physician, Benj. Rush, M. D.

1796. Reading *Adler* founded.

For the bibliography of this early period consult Dr. J. G. Morris's Bibliotheca Lutherana and Fifty Years in the Lutheran Ministry: the extensive bibliographical notes in the Mann—Schmucker edition of the Halle Reports; and Dr. B. M. Schmucker's articles on Luther's Catechism in the Lutheran Church *Review*.

In these works reference is made to the publications of the Lutherans of the last century, and to the various state, county, and city histories of Pennsylvania, such as Prond's History of Pennsylvania, Watson's Annals and the Colonial Records.

1847. Franz Lœher, "Geschichte und Zustande der Deutschen in America." Cincinnatti.

1856. "Collection of 30,000 Names of German and other Immigrants to Pennsylvania from 1727—76." Second edition in 1876. By Prof. Israel Daniel Rupp. (Prof. R. was born in 1803, died in 1878.)

Prof. Rupp's historical writings embrace the history of nearly all the counties of eastern Pennsylvania. Lancaster, 1844; Berks and Lebanon, 1846, Northampton, Lehigh, etc., 1845; Dauphin, etc., 1846; Northumberland, etc, 1847. Also western Pennsylvania, 1847.

In 1875 Rupp re-published Dr. Rush's account, etc., with 72 pages of notes. Printed by Sam. Town, Philadelphia.

Rupp spent fifty years on a manuscript history of the Germans in Pennsylvania.

He left an unpublished work, entitled, "The Fireside History of the Swiss and German Immigrants," 1682—1785.

To Der Deutsche Pioneer of Cincinnatti Rupp contributed:

I. 329 and 362. "Das Leiden und Bedrueckungen der ersten deutschen Einwanderer."

II. 5. "Die erste deutsche Ansiedlung von Tulpehocken, Pa."

II. 182, 216. "Conrad Weiser's Tagebuch."

II. 235. "En kurze G'schicht von mei'm Grossvater Johann Jonas Rupp."

II. 269. "Eppes wege de deutsche Baure."

II. 307. "Eppes ueber Pennsylvanisch Deutsch.

IV. 88. Pennsylvanisch-deutsche Hochzeiten vor 100 Jahren.

1857. "Early History of the Lutheran church in America," by C. W. Schaeffer, D. D., LL. D.

1857. "Life of Michael Schlatter," the patriarch of the German Reformed church in Pennsylvania, by Dr. Harbaugh.

1862. Dr. G. F. Krotel's history of Trinity Lutheran church, Lancaster, Pa.

1862. "The Young Parson," by Rev. P. S. Davis, D. D. Reprinted from the *Lutheran.* New edition, 1883.

186–. History of Lancaster county, by Rev. J. I. Mombert, D. D. Dr. M. made some extended studies with reference to the Pennsylvania Germans. He has never printed them.

1863. "Pælzische G'schichte im Franz von Knobel," Munich. Haldeman says that this comes nearer to Pennsylvania German than anything else he has met with.

1867—70. Chas. G. Leland, "Hans Breitmann's Ballads." Haldeman calls them "broken English."

1868. Article in the German Reformed *Messenger* by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D. D.

1869. L. A. Wollenweber: Gemælde aus dem Pennsylvanischen Volksleben. Phila. und Leipzig. Schaeffer and Koradi.

1869, Dec. 30. The *Nation* 9: 583 contains a 4-column article on Pennsylvania Dutch by J. G. Rosengarten of Philadelphia.

1872. Pennsylvania Monthly begun.

Vol. I. Review of Harbaugh's Harfe.

Vol. II. "Zeisburger's Mission to the Indians."

Vol. III. "The German Mystics as American Colonists."

Vol. IV. "The Early Poets of Pennsylvania."

Vol. V. "The German Protest against Slavery in 1688." The editor, Prof. R. E. Thompson, well known as a student of Pennsylvania German literature, has in his private library a collection of works bearing on this subject.

1872. Whittier's "Pennsylvania Pilgrim," page 358—369 of household edition of his works. In the preface on Francis Daniel Pastorius he acknowledges his indebtedness to Prof. O. Seidensticker's article for his facts. On page 407 occurs a "Hymn of the Dunkers. Kloster Kedar, Ephrata, Pennsylvania (1738)." Sister Maria Christiana is supposed to sing it.

187–. An address by Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, on Tulpehocken. An address on Allentown about a third of a century ago, June, 1873, "Quarto-Centennial of Allentown Seminary, Allentown Collegiate Institute and Muhlenberg College." The last was published by the Allentown Daily *News*, June 26. These addresses portray in some measure the life and work of the Pennsylvania Germans.

1872. Mrs. Phoebe E. Gibbons ot Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster county, enlarges her Atlantic Monthly article, 1869, entitled "Pennsylvania Dutch" and publishes it as a volume of over 300 pages. It is a very readable account of the Lancaster county Germans. It embraces these topics: language, religion, politics, festivals, weddings, quiltings, singings, farming, farmers' wives, holidays, public schools, manners and customs, an Amish meeting, Swiss exiles, Dunker love-feast, Ephrata, Bethlehem and the Moravians, Swenkfelders, notes on Pennsylvania Dutch literature, etc. Second edition, 1873.

1874. Reynolds's translation of Aurelius' history of New Sweden has a chapter on a visit to the Ephrata cloister.

1874. "Do we need a Historical Society?" by Rev. J. H. Dubbs, D. D., of the German Reformed Church. pp. 16.

1873. Register of the members of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem. By Rev. A. Reincke, with historical annotations by W. C. Reichel.

1875, Dec. 23. Address on the "Pennsylvania Germans" by Geo. F. Baer, Esq., of Reading. Delivered at the dedication of one wing of Palatinate College, Myerstown. pp. 30. Also in Reformed Quarterly 23; 248.

1876. "The Life of John Conrad Weiser, the German Pioneer, Patriot and Patron of two Races." By C. Z. Weiser, D. D., 454 pp.

1876, June 19. Oration by Hon. Daniel Ermentrout at the German Centennial Jubilee held at Reading, on "Our People in American History." Pp. 34.

1876. Pennsylvania Magazine ot History and Biography begun. Vol. IV, 1879, "The Settlement of Germantown," by S. W. Pennepacker. Re-printed in 1880. Vol, VIII, "A Partial List of the Families who arrived at Philadelphia between 1682 and 1687."

1876. "Geschichte der Deutschen Gesellschaft," by Prof. Dr. O. Seidensticker.

1877–8. Bibliographical articles in der Deutsche Pioneer, by Prof. Seidensticker. Also articles on German emigrations by Rev. S. K. Brobst, and German family names.

1880. "Die Gute Alte Zeit," by W. J. Mann, D. D. pp. 106. Valuable also for the bibliography.

1881. December Scribner's, Prof. Seidensticker on "Ephrata."

1881, Dec. 28. Editorial on Pennsylvania Germans in Philadelphia *Ledger* alludes to a conference on the subject at Pennsylvania Historical Society's rooms between Carl Herzog, ex-governor of Alsace Lorraine, and Messrs. Seidensticke, Pennepacker, Keim, etc.

1881. "Lutheranism in Berks county," in July *Lutheran*, an article by Montomery, Esq., of Reading, on the scenery and people about Zion's church in Alsace township, Berks county.

1882, Jan. 19. Rev. W. K. Frick's article in Lutheran and Missionary. Noticed in the *Guardian* of March.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OBITUARY.

Died, at his home in Reading, Pa., March 26th, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, Daniel E. Brunner, '85, son of Prof. D. E. Brunner. His seemingly untimely demise called forth sincere sorrow from all the students of his acquaintance. He was held in the highest esteem both by professors and students, and all who knew "Dan" know him to have been a faithful student and a sincere christian gentleman. He was prominent in athletics and had an aptitude for the sciences. Before leaving the institution he contracted a severe cold which settled into consumption, the cause of his death. After graduation he took up the chemical course in the University of Pennsylvania, but at the expiration of one year declining health compelled him to leave. A sojourn in the West so invigorated him as to lead his friends to hope for his ultimate recovery, but their expectations were not realized. He was a member of the Sophronian Literary Society and Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

PHI GAMMA DELTA FRATERNITY.
HALL OF
EPSILON DUTERON CHAPTER.

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, God in His inscrutable providence has called unto Himself our beloved brother. Daniel E. Brunner; and

WHEREAS, Our sincere sympathy for his sorrowing relatives and friends, our appreciation of his many sterling virtues, and our regrets that the golden chain of our Brotherhood has lost another precious link, impel us to a public expression of our sorrow : therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, even as he has borne with christian fortitude his many sufferings, bow in resignation to the will of Him, who doeth all things well, and be it

RESOLVED, That in his departure the Chapter has lost a faithful and highly esteemed member, but gained a noble example of one, whose Star has not set, as the Star of Evening, ingloriously in the west ; but like the Morning Star has been merged into the greater Light, and be it further

RESOLVED, That our Chapter Hall and badges be draped for a period of ten days, this action be spread on our minutes, copies thereof be sent to the family and published in the City papers and College and Fraternity Journals.

JOHN W. RICHARDS, }
DAVID J. GIMLICH, } Com.
GEORGE S. KLECKNER }

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., March 28, 1888.

—Among our exchanges there is none that contains as much matter as the *College Student.*

If it is entirely the work of the students, when do the editors attend to their studies? The exchange editor has classified the objects which must constantly be kept in mind by the editor-in-chief. They are substantially the following: 1st, the welfare of his college. 2nd, editorials and literary subjects of interest to his fellow students, Alumni and general readers. 3rd, exchange. 4th, his own improvement along with others that contribute. The proof is carelessly read. We do not agree with him on what he says of the *Pennsylvanian.*

* * *

—We are glad to exchange with the other papers of the C. I—C. P. A. We have received for the first time the *Free Lance* and *Dickensonian.* Both these are welcome to our table and our hope is that our common brotherhood may be of advantage to us all. The *Free Lance* is especially deserving of compliment, considering its youthfulness. The March issue completed its first volume.

* * *

—The *Hamilton College Monthly* deserves its rank among the first. It contains about as much *reading* matter as any college magazine that comes to us, is almost exclusively the work of the "lady students" and what it contains deserves commendation. Most all the articles are good and spicy. The ones on "The Society Beau" and "The Belles of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Centuries" show that girls are not always as fickle as men think. If Byron were to answer for his expression, "Maidens, like moth, are ever caught by glare" to the Hamilton King he might feel rather embarrassed.

—The *College Message* contains an article on "Social Improvement" which will do good to every one who reads it. Men try to turn this world into "beautiful gardens and smiling meadows" but they are far from succeeding as yet. The true elements of society are not loud, bombastic styles but quiet, home polish and common sense. A good and true character is the only worthy and lasting possession of a man and the only badge of honor which is not liable to be counterfeited.

PERSONALS.

* Gerberich recently returned to college with some of his father-in-law's board fence on his neck in place of a collar.

* The Senior class is by no means free to do as it wills. A Bond and a Fetter hold it in position.

* Ritter, '88, reports the Jordan very high but anticipates still higher water later on.

* Why does Neiffer, '92, prefer to play on the college nine when he is the Preps' catcher?

* "The callow son of a well-known music teacher is following hereditary proclivities. Inherited aptitudes are difficult to overcome and even satiety of the world's follies fail to cure us of any of them. As the progenitor of this youth as well as a collateral member of the family obeyed their impulses in the past, so in his salad days does this downless youngster. The object in this instance is a very charming North Eleventh street sylph." —*Allentown Critic.*

Meaneth this you, "Pud," '90?

* Class '90 has again lost a highly esteemed member in the departure of Wm. H. Stettler, who intends to study medicine. We wish him much success in his chosen profession.

* E. C. Rath, formerly of '89, and now located at Bingen, Northampton Co., recently spent Sunday among his many friends at M. C.

* E. E. Schantz, formerly of '89, paid us a visit a few weeks ago. Mr. S. is much improved in health, but will not return to College again.

* "Pud" H—, and Johnnie Y—, '90, are both at war with the Society editor of the Sunday *Critic*,—"Pud" on his girl's account, and John on account of his girl.

* Deily says that the easiest way to get into chapel—for hymn books—is by way of the fire escape.

* The long-talked of match with soft gloves, between Kleckner and Weaver, which was to have taken place last Saturday, was postponed, owing to the non-appearance of the latter gentleman.

* Why does Schaeffer avoid the rowing machine? Because he doesn't take to water.

* Seidel sent in his application to the Base Ball Association for the position of Water Carrier so acceptably filled by Sam Weaver last season.

* Seneker, the Tennessee Ranger, is becoming quite a fine German student. Here is his translation of the following Pennsylvania Dutch expression: "Der divel mog ihn holla." "The devil make a hole in him."

* There must certainly be something wrong with a Prep when he represents to his lady that he is a Soph. Probably he is too precious. How is that, Neiffer?

* A question easily answered: Why does Fegely, '90, not raise a moustache?

* Rausch, '90, read the following lines of a German poem with a smiling face. "Ich kenne wohl die Rosy "rose." Nathan immediately called out, "Ich auch."

* Leibold, '91, who was sick for several weeks is again with us.

* What is the meaning of this occurrence? Prof. Dieter, the Prep proctor, recently knocked at Scheirer, '88 and Ritter, '88's room. Was the Professor off or are the occupants of the room following the examples of their Prep neighbors too closely?"Prepified."

—Invitations.

. . .

—Preparations.

. . .

—For Senior examinations.

. . .

—Prof. in Geology, "What was the earliest type of the horse?" Student, "I suppose Sanskrit, as that is the oldest of the "dead languages.''

. . .

—The Euterpean society has purchased a beautiful illustrated bible. They now open their exercises with the reading of a portion of scripture.

. . .

—A certain town has recently built a match factory and will now supply the matches for the surrounding country. Many other towns might do the same thing if they would gather into one company their "match-makers."

. . .

—We are sorry to hear of the ill health of T. F. German, '87. Intermittent fever confined him to his bed for three weeks. He is, however, convalescent.

. . .

—Among the Alumni that visited college during the Easter recess were: Richards, Kramlich, Seip, Schettler, Butz R. E. and Brown of '87, also Geo. Richards, formerly of '87; Keever, Schmidt and Warmkessel of '86; Weicksel and Yehl of '85, and Faust of '83.

. . .

—The apparatus in the gymnasium has been placed in position. The ceiling has been weather-boarded and gas lights put in.

The entire room is satisfactory. The boys are using it for "all that it is worth." Care, however, must be taken against too prolonged and too violent exertion. Let the exercise be regular and attended with as little racket as possible. A regular meeting of the association was held on Saturday, April 7th. Things look encouraging and the continuance of such a state is in the hands of the students.

. . .

—Mountain walks and botanizing expeditions are becoming quite common. With the first buds and blossoms of spring begin the labors and researches of the industrious sophomore, in field and forest. It is a delightful and profitable employment, bringing the student into direct communion with the beauties and wonders of nature, and imbuing his mind with the great truths they teach.

. . .

—Immediate measures should be taken for the adoption of College colors. Because M. C. has so long remained blissfully oblivious of the fact that there is such a thing as College Colors, is no reason why we should not now awake to the importance of the step. Let us act now, remembering that, though it is never too late to mend, an unwarranted delay in this matter is inexcusable.

. . .

—The Academic Dept. will have a strong foot-ball team this year.

. . .

—St. John's Lutheran church will be remodeled and enlarged this Spring.

. . .

—After Easter vacation the Academic Department received several new members.

. . .

—The degree of C. D. (Cat Disectors) is to be couferred on the Freshies in the near future. Owing to the almost hopeless chance of their becoming D. D.s, they are satified with the prospect of the C. D. title.

—The newly organized Allentown Base Ball Club opened the season on the home grounds by a game of ball with the Lehigh University team. The score was 22 to 6, in favor of the Allentowns. For good playing all around Anderson, Lehigh's third base. man, is worthy of notice.

. . .

—The following base ball nine has been chosen by the committee: H. S. Snyder, P. and Capt., D. J. Gimlich, C., Fegely, 1 B., Neiffer, 2 B. and change catcher, C. W. Snyder, 3 B., M. G. Shaffer, S. S., F. C. White, R. F., T. L. Rhoads, C. F., J. Saeger, L. F., J. W. Horine, change pitcher, H. F. Seneker, reserve.

With faithful practice and a proper development of the constituent material, we prophesy a strong team.

. . .

—A meeting was held in the chapel on the 17th ult. for the purpose of forming a baseball organization. Horine was elected temporary chairman and Weaver secretary. Object of meeting stated by Yingling. Officers elected: Pres., Horine; V. Pres., Rausch; Sec. and Treas., Weaver; Manager, Yingling; Capt., Snyder H. Hassler moved that the Pres., Manager and Captain shall constitute a committee to select the nine. Yingling moved that the payment of fifty cents should entitle to membership. Upon motion the Pres. appointed a committee of three to draw up a constitution. Meeting adjourned until Saturday, April 14th. The boys should "shell out" generally for the maintenance of a club. They all enjoy seeing the games but they must remember that there are expenses connected wtth them. Now "come over" abundantly when the Treas. calls, and don't show him the cold shoulder.

. . .

—The Washington Irving Society is no more. Our fair under-world brethren asked their Profs. for a free Wed. afternoon. Response, "if base ball haunt you, disband Society. They disbanded and turned their treasury over to the base ball club.

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EXCHANGE LETTERS.

PRINCETON, N. J., MARCH 20, 1888.

The college is just recovering from the effects of the blizzard which was particularly severe within a radius of ten miles of Princeton.

There is a bitter fight going on here between those in favor of and those opposed to Prohibition, and though the late storm was a strong argument in favor of the use of whiskey, it looks as if the Prohibitionists would carry the day. Rev. Dr. Cuyler of Brooklyn spoke here last night and his speech will undobtedly do much to turn the tide in favor of Prohibition.

The College Minstrel Troupe give an entertainment for the cage fund next Friday night. There will be thirty performers and six end men.

The special committee of the Trustees having in charge the inauguration of Dr. Palton met last evening and while they came to no definite decision the probabilities are that Dr. McCosh will make his farewell speech the Tuesday of Commencement week, and Dr. Palton will deliver his inaugural address the next day. If this arrangement be adhered to it is thought that Princeton will not hold the crowds which will throng to commencement and some arrangements will have to be made to have special trains run from New York, Philadelphia and Trenton.

THE PRINCETONIAN.

DICKINSON COLLEGE,
Carlisle, Pa., March 20, 1888.

TO THE MUHLENBERG MONTHLY:

The first local event of any importance which occurred this year was the opening of our gymnasium on Jan. 6. Its initiation ceremonies were very appropriate, consisting of gymnastic exercises and an elegant banquet. This building was erected in 1884 at an expense of about ten thousand dollars, but remained a mere shell until last year when Mr. W. C. Allison of Philadelphia undertook its equipment. He has filled it with the best apparatus which could be procured, including almost every known gymnastic appliance from Indian clubs and dumb bells to three bowling alleys, bath rooms and a running track. A professor of athletics has also been secured.

Twenty-seven men are in training for our base ball nine, ten of whom were either players or subs on our last year's team. Games have been arranged with Lehigh, Gettysburg and Bucknell. Lafayette is yet holding to the peculiar policy she adopted during the last foot ball season, and offers Dickinson but thirty dollars to play in Easton while she demands a small fortune to come to Carlisle.

On Feb. 22nd the Belles Lettres Literary Society celebrated its one hundred and second anniversary by an enjoyable banquet. Its rival, the Union Philosophical Society will hold its ninety-ninth anniversary on April 6.

Our glee club has been revived and is in excellent condition. It has been giving concerts in the neighboring towns, and expects to make a ten days' trip through the South and East during Easter vacation. At Baltimore and Washington it will give combined concerts with the Weslyan club.

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EDITORIALS.

AS the next issue will not be published until after commencement, we insert the programme for that week.

June 24, 8 P. M.—Baccalaureate sermon by Pres. Seip, D. D.
" 25, 9 A. M. & 2 P. M.—Examinations.
" " evening.—Freshman Book-burning.
" 26, 9 A. M. & 2 P. M.—Examinations.
" " 8 P. M.—Class-day exercises.
" 27, 9 A. M.—Junior Oratorical Contest.
" " 8 P. M.—Alumni Address.
" 28, 9 A. M.—Commencement.
" " 2 P. M.—Alumni Meeting

THE first lecture of the spring course was delivered on Thursday, April 19, by Rev. Spaeth, D. D., Professor at the Theological Seminary and President of the General Council of the Lutheran Church. His subject was, "William, the first emperor of United Germany." During the recent past we have had a good bit to read on the life of the emperor and his connection with the history of Germany, but the lecture created a new interest. The Doctor is a German by birth and displayed his patriotism in the glowing language in which he delivered his lecture. He gave the biography of the emperor from the age of six till the time of his death, weaving in the part he took in the Napoleonic wars; his gradual growing into prominence; his unpopularity in '48; his visit to England and his return to his country and the hearts of his countrymen. His visit to Milan and meeting of the king of Italy in contrast with the visit of Frederick Barbarosa 700 years before, was very beautifully described.

The rendition of several stanzas of Arndt's patriotic hymns was excellent. Mrs. Spaeth accompanied the Doctor and returned with him on the evening train.

FRIDAY evening, April 27, was the date appointed for the second lecture. It was delivered by Rev. Prof. Hilprecht, Ph. D., of the University of Penn., upon the subject: "Egypt during the time of the wandering of the children of Israel." This lecture was in German and the Professor used the very highest and purest. His knowledge of the history of ancient Egypt is very thorough and the subject was fully discussed.

We are sorry that space will not allow us to publish an extract. After the lecture was over some of the pictures taken from the ancient tombs were exhibited with the *stereoptican* and explained by the lecturer, which impressed what had been said. This is a subject upon which the Professor is abundantly able to speak. He takes special interest in disciphering the writings on the Egyptian tombs. The University, at which he is Prof. of Asyriology, has started a society which has for its object a "Babylonian Expedition," and of this he is secretary. As soon as permission can be obtained from the Turkish government for removing such treasures as may be excavated, they will send out an expedition.

The *Pennsylvanian* expressed the hope that the movement might be joined by other large colleges and felt certain that much good would result from it.

W. F. Muhlenberg, M. D., of the class of '68—the first that graduated from M. C.,—delivered his lecture on the subject of Health, on the 4th.

He started with the remark,—"Hygiene is a subject that should interest each one of us." The rest of the lecture argued strongly on this statement. The practical hints that were given referred, not only to the proper care of the body, but also of the mind. Hereditary and infectious diseases were explained and the proper care of life, even the selection of a wife was advised upon. Pure air, exercise of the lungs and muscles was recommended. The subject of bad breath was touched upon but might have been emphasized more strongly.

He is no advocate of a prominet athletic course. He says that a light pair of indian clubs or a rubber cord is sufficient for the exercise of any student. He advises total abstinence from strong drink and tobacco. Cleanliness, regular habits and moderate exercise in open air, he says, are the requisites of good health.

THE last lecture was delivered on Friday afternoon, May 11, by Rev. J. F. Ohl, '71, on the Matin and Vesper services of the Lutheran church. About 1.30 o'clock a select choir of St. John's church and the students' choir assembled in the chapel and were instructed by Rev. Ohl in the music of the service. At 2.30 students and visitors were admitted

The lecturer said that the reason he selected the subject was, that such services were being inserted into the church book and as he is connected with the preparation and the students are representatives of the churches, he thought it well to familiarize them with it and thus encourage its adoption. Mr. Ohl is a lover of the Gregorian chant and pointed out its excellence to his audience. He thinks it should be universally adopted in church services since their nature is such as to add solemnity to worship.

NOT one heading in our Monthly receives more attention and causes more worry than the Personals and yet we hear complaint on all sides.

Those whose names appear in it complain; those who are not mentioned complain; Chiefs complain of subs. and subs. of chiefs, and the readers complain of all.

How shall it be managed?

We believe and would follow the plan, if our time were more extended, that the *object* of the column should not be to display our wit, or the want of it sometimes, but to give such notices as would be of interest to friends and would inform them as to what part we are, or are not taking in affairs. Should irrepressible wit burst forth it might be inserted without this being the object of the heading.

Another thing that seems strange is, that men from the lower classes are elected to make up the witty part of the Monthly. If these possess ability, it is reasonable to expect that it will increase as they advance in their course.

Let us hope that a new and better plan will advance the standard of our Monthly.

NO man experiences greater comfort than he who, having returned from a long voyage, settles down by his own hearth and friends and reproduces many scenes and incidents of his experience. Such is not alone a traveller's knowledge but of men of almost any vocation. The farmer, when he has drawn the first furrow through the field he intends to plow, too looks back to see the success of his attempt (straightness.) Even so with the student. The most indolent as well as his more active companion delights in recalling pleasant incidents of college life. Our time as boys of '88 is far spent. To us a short recapitulation affords the sweetest hour.

When first we entered college she was not what she now is. Almost the first night our freshmanic hearts trembled at the yells and cheers of our previously initiated brethren. Questions of the milder forms of hazing were discussed and in a few instances carried out. Such is far from being the case now. Our halls are as quiet as can be expected where in the neighborhood of one hundred students reside. In 1874 the campus was still surrounded by an old fence of trellis work along Fourth St., and a two rail board fence along Union St. On the east side of the building were two gardens, one of which was for the janitor's benefit. An old whitewashed coal shed stood near the southeastern corner of the building and a large ash pile lay in front of it.

On the east side stood also a brick structure for the convenience of the students and the disgust of the neighbors. A tunnel-bridge led to it from the second-story window. The old gymnasium which stood to the south-west of the main building, and which reminded one of some deserted barrack gave way to a beautiful grass plot. The old lane from Fourth street where many a teamster got stuck in the mud with a load of coal, is now rounded off into a beautiful, graveled drive bordered with flagstone gutters on each side.

The old fences are torn down, the pavements and gutters repaired, ashes and coal are kept in the cellar, vegetables are bought instead of raised on our campus, the conveniences of the students are provided for in the building, the campus is studded with young shade trees, and the abrupt, broken edges are turned to smoothly rounded terraces waiting for sod. The basement supersedes the old gymnasium.. The worn-out brick pavement along the front of the building gave way to a smooth flagstone one. Parts of the campus were dug up, leveled and resodded. '88 showed some interest in this. A flagstone walk leads to Walnut St., and one in prospectu to Fourth.

The external of the building received repairs, including several heavy coats of paint. Nor was it neglected on the inside. The halls were refloored and all the rooms with one or two exceptions calcimined. The chapel and the President's recitation room were specially beautified, with frescoings and matting. A new organ supersedes the old one. The Society halls were renovated. The College Library which was almost a thing unknown, simply because it was stuck way over into the President's side was removed to room No. 6. It is well conducted and growing daily. The geological, mineralogical and botanical collections accumulated rapidly during these past four years. The laboratory was also more fully equipped. Much might be said about the workings of our school, including the change of President and Professor, but space demands stop.

THE Seniors exercised their "pedal extremities" on three different geological trips. On the first they examined the strata between Allentown and Bethlehem, on the north side of South Mountain, and those on either side of Freemansburg. These rocks are of the Laurentian period.

The bluffs below Freemansburg are very nicely stratified and show an almost perpendicular dip. At one place the strata have fallen over so that they make an angle of more than 90°. Here the amature geologist can give full play to his imagination in estimating the amount of power requisite for such an upheaval.

At Bethlehem the class examined the cars that were used in experimenting with electricity, in which "old Elec." was made to serve as brakeman. The current passes through an electro magnet which moves a lever and throws a large wheel, fastened on an iron rod, against the axle of the car-wheels. The axle, by friction, causes the large wheel to revolve and winds the brake-chain around the iron rod, thus drawing the brakes against the car-wheels.

We are not able to tell whether the experiment proved a success or not.

The return from this trip will be remembered from the fun had with the Conductor.

THE Friedensville zinc mines were examined on the second trip.

The country about the "Big Rock" is a peculiar formation. Bowlders as large as bank barns lie upon the top of the mountain as though they had been carried there by some mischievous fellow, "while men slept." From the top of the Big Rock, which rises from a level space to the hight of the tree tops, one can see, with telescopes, the two valleys of Saucon and Kittatinny. The mountains in the distance as well as the one on which he stands force a belief in the upheaval theory, which, from the study of the text book, seems rather mythical.

After leaving the rock the zinc works were investigated, from the ovens in which the ore is roasted and the zinc oxide driven off, to the house in which it is barreled. The mines were filled with water and the only chance of examining the formation was from the rock that had been dug previously. They are rich in the zinc deposit which can be seen in it as little sparkling particles. Perhaps the most interesting thing about the works is the large pumping engine—the President. It is the large Corles engine that was used to run the machinery at the Centennial exhibition.

The Seniors seldom get left and some of them did not return without seeing it, notwithstanding the sign over the door, "No Admittance."

THROUGH the long terms of the Freshman, Sophomore and even Junior years the student often grows tired and becomes disinterested in his studies, but he can feel himself amply repaid for his perseverance if he continues to the Senior year. The studies of this year are the most enjoyable of the course. Astronomy has its charms in the vastness and beauty of the universe; Geology dives into the mysteries of creation; the German and English of this year discuss the grandest works the pen has ever produced; Latin is historic, satyric and dramatic; Greek reasons on the immortality of the soul, and Mental and Moral Philosophy make one feel ashamed of his unbelief by their overpowering arguments. We hope that none of our students may be deprived of the pleasure and advantages of this year and that many more, who have not yet entered college may be allowed to peep into the kaleidoscope of knowledge and behold the beautiful combinations she has formed.

THE last of the trips was to the slate quarries at Slatington and the coal mines of Lansford. After running at three different times to make trains the class finally reached their destination.

This was perhaps the most interesting and most beneficial trip of the three. The formation in which the quarries are found at Slatington are the Utica shale and the Hudson river slate. The handling of the slate, from the time it is taken from the quarry until it is made up into roofing slate, school slates, blackboards, mantels and what not, was carefully observed The factory in which school slates are made was most attractive to the boys.

The coal fields at Lansford are, of course, of the carboniferous period. They are very rich. The statement that the coal of the U. S. is inexhaustible seems unfounded when we consider the amount carried over the railroads and canals, yet, when we learn that the mammoth vein is 150 feet thick it gains some credability.

Mr. Jones was an obliging guide and gave the boys full advantage of their visit.

LOYALTY.

BY J. M. WENRICH, '88.

Nations have been formed, accomplished their mission and passed into oblivion; empires have risen, held sway, fell and left their history to posterity; kingdoms have united, terrified the world, dissevered and have been hurled into the abyss of obscurity. Other nations have emerged from their insignificance, declared their independence, thrown off their yoke of allegiance and are now the ruling powers of the world. The sky of each one has been canopied with clouds of adversity, menacing dismemberment, flinging calamity on every side and threatening to engulf it in utter ruin and destruction. But each one had her loyal sons, who devoted their influence, their service, their property, their life, to her cause, and by their patriotism and energy drove the effulgent sun of peace and prosperity through the dismal cloud of fear and apprehension, dispelling all darkness, bedecking the sky with its resplendent light of joy and happiness, and restored to her peace and public tranquility.

Each one, whether high or low, rich or poor, whether of moderate or extraordinary abilities, has a mission to perform as assigned him by his Creator, and this can only be successfully achieved by a harmonious development and a careful preservation of all his powers. Then,having chosen his vocation, let him throw his whole life and energy into his work, labor with mind as well as with hand, and as far as it is possible turn every event and obstacle to his own advantage, and, aided by the strength and power from on high, steadily but unremittingly push forward through seemingly impenetrable barriers, bridging the gulf of apparent human impossibilities beyond and receive the crown of success. Such is loyalty in its purity and grandeur.

Oh, what a blessing men might be to the world would they only be loyal to themselves, their country and their God.

As true and loyal children may be a source of ineffable joy to their parents, so disobedient, ignoble and disloyal children are a source of unspeakable grief and anguish to them, often sipping the very life blood from their fond and loving hearts. The gloom of sorrow has visited and o'ershadowed many a bright and cheerful home, has blighted the brilliant hopes of many an expectant mother, on account of an ungrateful daughter or an ungovernable son. O sons and daughters, have you forgotten the early cares, troubles and kind deeds of your parents? Have filial love, regard and obedience been eradicated and have you become so infatuated with the syren evils of the world that you cannot yield to the commands of a father or the entreaties and prayers of a loving mother? Let loyalty to parents, especially under trying circumstances, be written upon your hearts with bright letters of gold. But on the other hand are parents always loyal to their station? Are they always cognizant of their great responsibility? Do they not often care too much for the body, forgetting that they are rearing an immortal soul? They let their children run into the world unadmonished, untrained and untaught. They allow them all the money and freedom they want, and in the evening instead of being at home and reading some valuable book they are out in the street, who can tell where? They are never gathered around the family altar there to worship their Creator. The result of all this need not be surprising. Let parents consider their responsibility, be loyal to their position and He who holds all things in the palm of His hand will add His blessing.

If we wish to be loyal to our mission we must put forth every effort, use every available influence and strain every nerve and faculty to improve and elevate the intellectual and moral condition of our fellowmen. All individuals, communities, cities and countries that fail in this great task are disloyal to their own highest welfare, as well as to Him who rules and presides over the destiny of nations. It is the intelligent that should mould the character and destiny of nations. And therefore the vital importance of having all our people well informed. Necessary and delightful as it is to have a city well lighted and to have every nook and corner illuminated so that travel is almost as easy and safe by night as by day, yet there is a light more brilliant and important namely, the light of intelligence. I therefore ask the question, is a city loyal to itself, which has its streets full of electric lights, throwing out their dazzling rays almost as brilliant as those of the noonday sun, when it has no public library to which its citizens can resort, there to receive the light essential to good citizenship—light more powerful, more brilliant, more lasting, whose rays will illumine the paths of those who are groping in mental darkness, will drive the loafers from the street corners, extirpate the gambling dens, lift many out of the mire of vice and misery, bring them to the fountain of light and make of them noble and loyal citizens?

May loyalty in all its forms be a characteristic of the American people.

GENERAL MUHLENBERG.

BY D. G. GERBERICH, '88.

John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg was born October 1, 1746, at the village of the Trappe, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. His father, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, D. D., the patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America and in honor of whom memorial services were held during the past year in commemoration of his death in the year 1787, emigrated from Germany and came to the shores of our country in 1742. Soon after his arrival in this strange land, he was married to Miss Anna, a daughter of Col. Conrad Weiser. Of this happy union, Peter was the eldest child. Great pains were taken and proper care was exercised in his education from his youth, because his father wanted to prepare him for the holy office of the gospel ministry. He studied under the supervision of his father until the year 1761 when they moved to Philadelphia. He was admitted here to an academy where he remained for several years. The system of education at that time, was very limited, and it was soon found necessary to send him to a European school.

In the year 1763, young Peter with two younger brothers left for London, and from there went to Halle, the place of their destination. We will give a short extract of a letter written by his father to Dr. Ziegenhagen, from which we can learn a little of the general's character in his youth. "My son Peter has, alas, enjoyed but little of my care and control, on account of my extensive official duties, but he has had no evil example from his parents, and many reproofs and counsels. His chief fault and bad inclination has been his fondness for hunting and fishing. But if our most reverend fathers at Halle observe any tendency to vice, I would humbly beg that they send him to a well-disciplined garrison town, under the name of Peter Weiser, before he causes much trouble or complaint. There he may obey the drum if he will not follow the spirit of God. My prayers will follow him, and if his soul only is saved, be he in what condition he may, I will be content. I well know what Satan wishes for me and mine."

In his second year at the University, he was expelled for some cause or other, and soon after joined a regiment of dragoons as it was passing through the town. He cared little what became of him and he greatly rejoiced that he was free from what he deemed the tyranny of tutors and provosts. He left Europe again for America where he arrived in the year 1766. He was now of the age when young men turn their thoughts to the selection of a profession. He had a strong inclination to become a military man, but the earnest desire of his father was that the beloved church which he had founded in America, should be supported and sustained by the efforts of his sons. He therefore decided to study theology under the direction of his father. In the year 1768 he was ordained a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and on the 12th of May was appointed assistant pastor of Zion's and St. Paul's churches in New Jersey.

While stationed at this place, he was married on the 6th of November, 1770, to Miss Anna Barbara Meyer. A call for a pastor from a congregation at Woodstock, Virginia, came to Dr. Muhlenberg with a request that his son might be appointed for that place. After a trip to London, he moved to his new field of labors. He was here at the breaking out of the great conflict between the colonies and England, in which he took a very active part. He was a very intimate friend of General Washington under whose command he afterwards fought. As things were drawing to a crisis, Rev. Muhlenberg remained at home, preparing the minds of his people to take an active part in the contest now so near at hand.

While preaching his farewell sermon to his congregation before entering the army, he told them in words that aroused the coldest, the story of their sufferings and their wrongs, and telling them of the sacred character of the struggle in which he unsheathed his sword, and for which he had left the altar he had vowed to serve, he said, that, in the language of the Holy Scriptures, there was a time for all things, a time to preach and a time to pray, but those times had passed away; and in thunder tones, that there was a time to fight, and that time had now come. After the pronouncing of the benediction, he threw off his ministerial gown and there he stood before them in full uniform ready for the conflict. He ordered the drums at the church-door to beat for recruits and soon nearly three hundred men were ready to enlist under his banner. He took a very active part at a number of different places. On the 21st of February, 1776, he was promoted by Congress to the rank of brigadier-general, an honor and rank which he had fully earned. He played a very prominent part in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown. At Germantown he made a bold charge upon the enemy, but when the rest of the army gave way his brigade also retreated, being the last to leave the field. He went through many sufferings during the encampment at Valley Forge, from which place he used to visit his parents then living at the Trappe. After the war, he was in civil life a while.

Throughout his whole life, General Muhlenberg's frankness and affability of manners seem to have rendered him a favorite with the people. In the fall of 1785 he was elected Vice President of the state of Pennsylvania. He was an ardent advoctae of the adoption of the constitution, and in December of 1788 was chosen a member of the first congress. He took an active part in all the proceedings of the body of which he was a member, and served on a number of important committees. On the 18th of February, 1801, he was elected a member of the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, but soon resigned to accept an appointment under Jefferson. He always fulfilled his duties faithfully and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He was tall in person, very active in body, and of undaunted bravery. His whole heart was with his country; rebellion against tyrants was obedience to God, and so feeling and thinking he went forth from the temple to the field. He was cool in danger, sound in judgment, indifferent to fame, zealous in duty. His remains rest quietly beside the tomb of his father, near the peaceful village church at the Trappe. The following inscription marks the spot.

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
GENERAL PETER MUHLENBERG,
BORN OCT. 1, 1746,
DIED OCT. 1, 1807,
HE WAS BRAVE IN THE FIELD,
FAITHFUL IN THE CABINET,
HONOURABLE IN ALL HIS TRANSACTIONS.
A SINCERE FRIEND,
AND
AN HONEST MAN.

SCHOOLS OF KANSAS.

BY GEORGE A. MILLER, '87.

Greeley said, when he was visiting the western states, the farther he went the sharper the people were. While we will not directly endorse this sentiment, we will endeavor to give some reasons why the west should not be so far behind the east as some of our eastern friends insist on believing.

There is hardly a neighborhood in which less than three or four different eastern states are represented, and very often so many different nationalities. All these people have been used to different systems of schools, different theories, different modes of life, etc.; and generally they are not of the most quiet and conceding stamp. They discuss the advantages and disadvantages of these different systems, they are made to see that the locality in which they were living is not the great sphere within which the world, as a very small sphere, is revolving, and, after some time, they are forced even to admit that in some things they were really not foremost. This gives them a new idea, a new truth flashes upon their minds—there is a possibility of improving our method even in this world of imperfection. The dormant minds thus roused very often become abnormally active. If a change can be made here why not everywhere? Is not our whole fabric based on an improper foundation? If this thing which we never suspected to be wrong is wrong, why cannot all be wrong?

A class of people thus begin to think who never thought before, and, when such people think, they think by hurricanes. They are radical in the extreme. Discussions and red heads become frequent. The most absurd theories are evolved and every energy is strained to bring them into practice.

Our schools, especially in the newly settled vicinities are experimental. This will undoubtedly be the source of a splendid school system. We are already seeing some of the good results of this unfettered investigation and criticism. Teachers' salaries are raised. The terms are lengthened. Teachers' Associations are formed. These associations are held from five to ten times during the term in each county. Methods of teaching are discussed very freely.

County Normals constitute a very commendable feature of our school system. These Normals are especially devoted to the training of teachers for their work and are held annually in each county for at least four weeks. Thus teachers of limited means and those who prepare for teaching have an opportunity to get at least four weeks of professional training yearly. These Normals also form an incentive to those who have reached a moderate step in teaching to continue their studies until they are able to get a certificate to teach at them. These certificates are granted by the State Board of Examiners. This board also prepares the questions for all teachers' examinations held in the state.

The principal institutions of higher education are the State Normal, State Agricultural College and State University. Beside these there are about twenty-seven denominational schools and colleges. The curricula of these institutions compare very favorably with those of more eastern institutions of the same nature.

The number of students attending the three state institutions averages about four hundred. The salaries paid the instructors in these schools varies from three thousand to five hundred per annum.

Great efforts are made to bring all the public schools supported by the state under one great system with the State University at the head. Only few schools are thus organized at present, but if the efforts are continued, the system will probably be extensively adopted.

OUR ALUMNI.

'70. Rev. Isaac N. S. Erb, Orwigsburg, Pa., is secretary of the Third District Conference.

'70. Rev. John J. Kuntz has been pastor of the Conyngham, Pa., charge for the last seven years.

'71. Rev. Hiram Peters, Rochester, N. Y., has accepted a call to Trinity Church, Norristown, Pa.

'71. Rev. J. H. Neiman, Catawissa, Pa., is the secretary of the Fifth District Conference, of which Rev. A. P. Pflueger, '73, is President.

'72. Rev. D. L. Coleman has changed his address from Centre Square to Doylestown, Pa.

'72. The Lutheran Missionary Society of Solomon's Church, Macungie, Pa., M. O. Rath pastor, celebrated its fifth anniversary on the 8th of April.

'72. William P. Snyder, Esq., is now connected with the *Sunday Despatch* of Philadelphia. He lately breakfasted with Hon. Simon Cameron of Harrisburg, and as a result of his interview, a two-column article on the veteran statesman's recollections of the administrations of Jackson, Polk, Buchanan and Lincoln appeared in his paper.

'73. We are glad to learn that the health of Rev. Julius A. Zahn, Greenville, Pa., is somewhat improved.

'73. Rev. J. S. Erb, Slatington, Pa., has resigned the charge of Weissport and affiliated congregations.

'73. While teaching, George G. Kunkle has studied for the ministry and has accepted a call to Weatherly, Pa.

'74. Edgar D. Shimer, Ph. D., of New York, lately paid us one of his flying visits.

'74. Rev. T. Q. Upp, South Easton, Pa., is secretary of the Pastoral Association of the Second Conference.

'75. We regret to hear that Dr. W. S. Berlin of Allentown, formerly Coroner of Lehigh county, is not in the best of health.

'78. Dr. H. H. Herbst, Allentown, Pa., lately lectured before the H. C. Wood Medical Society, at the University of Pennsylvania, on "Medical Ethics."

'80. Rev. James F. Beates, Toledo, Ohio, is secretary of the Evangelical Lutheran District Synod of Ohio.

'80. We understand that Rev. John H. Umbenhen, Mount Joy, Pa., is a candidate for the Catasauqua charge.

'82. William R. Grim, cashier of the Citizens' Bank, Salina, Kansas, and son of Postmaster William K. Grim of Boyertown, was lately married to Miss Sarah Hansberger, of Philadelphia. His "old chum," Rev. Robert D. Roeder, had the pleasure and the profit of performing the ceremony. They have our best wishes.

'82. D. R. Horne and Oscar J. Stein, Esqs., of Wichita, Kansas, have accepted a salaried position with a real estate agent and representative of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, at Denver, Colorado.

'83. Rev. John J. Kline, who graduated from Muhlenberg College in 1883, and is now pastor of the Lutheran Church at New Hanover, Montgomery county, was on Thursday married to Miss Georgia R. Brendlinger, at the residence of the bride's mother. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. K. Kepner, of Pottstown, assisted by Rev. R. D. Roeder, of Norristown, and Rev. J. H. Umbenhen, of Mount Joy, both graduates of Muhlenberg. The happy couple were attended by Miss Doris Hofman and Mr. James F. Brendlinger, brother of the bride. The bride wore a gobelin blue ottoman silk dress and carried a bouquet of roses.—*Chronicle and News.*

'83. Rev. John J. Foust has been installed at Stroudsburg, Pa.

'84. Milton W. Bohn is still teaching at Pennsylvania State College.

'84. Rev. Alfred J. Breinig is now in the Treverton charge and desires to be addressed at Augustaville, Northumberland Co., Pa.

'84. The new church of Rev. William D. Keiter, Bethlehem, Pa., was lately dedicated.

'84. C. Ernest Wagner, A. M., is to deliver a lecture on his trip to Europe, in the new Music Hall, Allentown, May 28th, for the benefit of the Chapel Fund of St. John's Reformed Church.

'85. C. F. Wm. Hoppe, who in 1885 graduated from Muhlenberg College and who is now a student of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, has received a unanimous call to accept the pastorate of ths German Lutheran Church at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Hoppe will be ordained by the New York Lutheran Synod in June, when he will immediately enter upon his new field of labor. His many friends in this city congratulate him and wish him success.

'85. Howard S. Seip, D. D. S., attended the exercises of the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania and was elected Alumni orator for next year.

'85. Elmer E. Johnson, of Norristown, Pa., is now a Doctor Medicinae, having been graduated from the University of Penna.

'85. Elias A. Yehl has received an almost unanimous call to the Blue Church charge, Lehigh county, Pa.

'87. John W. Richards is one of the associate editors of the *Indicator*, of the Philadelphia Seminary.

SPIRIT OF '88.

Our college course is nearly run
And we'll be free to have some fun.
The visions of the past are such
We feel as though we had too much,
And ever, even at the best
We feel like saying not in jest,
Give us a rest.

The Freshmen, Sophs and Juniors all
May have the pleasure as they fall.
We envy them not one least bit,
While we pack up our "traps" and "git."
We'll let each dogie have his day [say
And when they're through no doubt they'll
Give us a rest.

The midnight oil we've spent in toil,
And no task could our efforts foil.
Like miners digging after gold
We stuck to mathematics bold,
And dug Greek roots and Latin too.
Our hours at science were not few,
But now we'll rest.

We took no part in college tricks.
We carried neither fence nor bricks.
Our fun was of that purer kind
That trains and elevates the mind.
Initiations, wedding joys
Afforded pleasures to us boys,
But now we'll rest.

What will become of old M. C.
When '88 shall no more be
A model for her perverse youth ?
To ruin she may go forsooth ! ! !
We brought her honor, praise and fame,
Example and a glorious name—
O, give us a rest !

Resolutions of Condolence.

WHERAS, God in His infinite wisdom and mercy has deemed it best to call from this life the father of our beloved classmate, Chester F. Kiehel, and

WHEREAS, The institution has lost an earnest supporter and our classmate a beloved father, we, the class of '91, do draw up the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as we have heard with sorrow the announcement of his death, we do sincerely sympathize with our classmate and the bereaved family in their deep affliction, and be it

Resolved, That in this hour of painful sorrow, we extend to them our condolement, and refer them to the word of God for consolation, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our classmate and that they be published in the city papers and in the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY.

HIRAM F. J. SENEKER,
J. FRANK DIETER, } Com.
FRED. C. WHITE.

—We have not given notice in this column of all the papers we receive in exchange and that those, whose papers have not been acknowledged, may be assured that we received and appreciate them, we give a complete list of all. Those of the C. I—C. P. A. are;—*College Student, Haverfordian, Swarthmore Phœnix, Ursinus College Bulletin, Geneva Cabinet, Dickensonean and Free Lance.* Others are ;– *College Rambler, The Lantern, Pennsylvanian, Lutherville Seminarian, University Courier, Pacific Pharos, University Magazine, Thielensian, Dickinson Liberal, The Polytechnic, College Message, Seminary Monthly, The College Times, Illini, Lafayette, Penna. College Monthly, Wittenberger, Indicator and National Educator.*

PERSONALS.

* A DECISION BETWEEN C. D. C. AND TAFFY.

After long consideration
You are
By far
The sweeter in my estimation.

* Raker, we beg pardon for the mistake. Readers in last number read stereopticon instead of magic lantern.

* Oberly, '89. "Ah, Heil! Now, *do* you think that my whiskers will ever cast a shadow?"

* Beisher is a good all round base ball player—good to carry water all round.

* Grahn, '89, has one eye on the medical profession.—*Critic.*

* There is no end to Oberly's originality. Now he has found the equation for the *abnormal.*

* H. Snyder's future is a Blank to him.

* Why doesn't "Doc" go to Easton any more? Because, "It isn't necessary."

* Dr. Hilprecht said that the moustache of Rameses grew after death. This statement gives some consolation to the ambitious Sophs.

* TOM'S NURSERY RHYME.—

Litttle drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the Lehigh river
And a *small* island.

* Bond, when asked by Prof. in astronomy in what part of the heavens Venus was to be found, pointed toward Aineyville.

* An Italian harpist does not agree very well with the Freshies and a Greek recitation. "Tardiness is productive of evil." The door was shut on them.

* Newsboy on train to W., "Have a *Times* or *Press*?" W., "No thanks, we had the Times last night and w'ell have the Press tonight."

The boy passed on.

* Kistler, '91, thinks that Adam was created just 1888 years ago.

* Deily, '90, says that a man can not live on "Old Honesty" alone.

* When Dr. asked Weaver what the german word for "admire" was, Sam replied that he did all his admiring in English.

* Werner, '90, says that he does not live in Allentown proper, but in the "soup-herbs." Jim is a great botanist and florist.

* Yingling's, '90, latest scheme for not reciting in mathematics when called upon is to pretend to be asleep. Kleckner and Yost are on to the same racket.

* When Kleckner, '90, lit the gas in the German recitation room, Dr. said: "There is enough light in the room, but it must be dark in your head."

* When the Prof. asked Miller, '90, how a cone was generated, replied: "By a piece of chalk in motion."

* Brown, '91, attended two weddings at Reading within the last two weeks. Gus, don't catch the contagion.

—We quote the following from a letter by Rev. J. F. Beates, '80, to Protessor Garber :

I often think of Muhlenberg and of the Mission particularly of late since I have been thrown more in direct mission Sunday-school work. The experience I acquired there stands me in good stead. That is a school all our Muhlenberg boys should attend. They learn there what is not taught at the Seminary—a branch of the practical side of ministerial work.

. . .

—Hon. John Endlich and family, of Reading presented a box of valuable books to the library. The box contained over 50 volumes. A letter accompanying the box informed the Pres. that another one would follow, presented by the same family.

. . .

—It is with sadness that we insert an account of the death of Horace Reiter. His death occurred Thursday, 3rd inst., caused by consumption. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the 8th. Mr. Reiter entered prep. in '77 and graduared from college in '82. After graduation he went to the Seminary and spent one year there. His health began to fail at the end of the year and his physician advised a trip to the west. For a time his health apparently improved but at the end of four years he was compelled to return. His condition grew worse and worse until the date of his death. The deceased was a good student and an honored member of his class. He leaves a large and well selected library to his friends—he being the last of the family.

—Ex. Pres., Rev. F. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., LL. D., showed his attachment to the college by a gift of 10 volumes of the American Philosophic Magazine, and the 8th volume (1887) of the Journey of Philosophy.

All of these are thankfully received.

. . .

—The staff extends its congratulations to Mr. O. G. Romig, compositor on the MONTHLY, and wish him and his happy bride a pleasant journey down the stream of life.

. . .

—A thing of the past—exercise in the gymnasium.

. . .

—The eastern approach to the College is being paved with flag-stones. The entire front pavement will be laid anew.

. . .

—Over thirty shade trees have been planted on the eastern and southern sides of the building.

. . .

—The Janitor's whitewash brush has decidedly improved the appearance of our grounds.

. . .

—The College catalogue is being prepared and will be out in the near future.

. . .

—BASE BALL GAMES.

College Nine	20
Comets	10
Prep Nine	8
High School	18
Freshmen	6
Prep Nine	26

In the last game Spieker struck out 14 men.

. . .

—The entire front of St. John's Lutheran Church has been torn away, and the foundations for the new edifice are being laid.

—The Glee Club has been kept busy serenading and filling engagements. Its efforts seem to be appreciated. G. S. Kleckner has been elected leader instead of Ulrich.

. . .

—The first division Prep. with their Profs. were photographed by artist Lindenmuth. We infer from the picture that '**92** will have some good material.

. . .

—The following are the officers of the Euterpean Society : Pres., Leopold ; V. Pres., Lewis ; Clerk, Kiehl ; Treas., Keck ; Cor. Sec., Seidel ; Critics, Deily and Bachman ; Librarian, C. C. Snyder ; Ed. of Budget, Dieter ; Chaplain, C. W. Snyder.

. . .

—Officers of Sophronian Literary Society : Pres., Horine ; V. Pres., Laury ; Clerk, Hertzog ; Treas., Meixall ; Cor. Sec., White ; Librarian, Cooper ; Asst. Librarian, Rhoads ; Critics, Oberly and Kurtz ; Ed. of Budget, Fegely ; Chaplain, Heil.

. . .

—Drs. Seip and Spieker, Prof. Richards and Treas. Cooper attended the meeting of the second Conference, held at Alburtis on the 23rd and 24th ult.

. . .

—Did Horace also have to study such long astronomy lessons ? He wrote, "Verum operi longo fas est obrepere somnum."

. . .

—The Senior examinations will be held May 21st and 22nd inst., the Butler examination on the 14th.

. . .

—We expressed the hope in the last month's issue that M. C. might soon possess a better telescope. Our hopes have not been fully realized but we have the use of one, by the kindness of Mr. Keck, through which the moon can be examined to considerable advantage and the moons of Jupiter can be distinctly seen.

—The students all appreciate the new curtains put up in Dr. Wackernagle's recitation room.

. . .

—'**88** feel themselves under obligations for the use of it and assure Mr. Keck, '90, that they appreciate his favor.

. . .

—Boys, patronize the new Coffee House when you want lunch.

. . .

—"We are only Seniors" hath power to dispel apprehensions of mischief.

. . .

—The banner, that was used at the Freshmen book-burning last year, was ever since that occasion kept by one of their number at his home up town. For a certain reason it was proposed that it should now be kept in college ; accordingly another of their members had his door provided with three lock and the banner was placed in his room. He, however, neglected to lock his window and during the night some one was let down by a rope and, entering at the window, escaped with his prize. Some accuse the Freshmen of the theft, others, disloyal Sophs, but as yet nothing has been proven. The secrete will no doubt be revealed at the cremation. Freshies, be prepared.

. . .

—The Treasurer of the College, Rev. C. J. Cooper, is vigorously prosecuting his work in the more prominent congregations of the synod. He is at present operating in Philadelphia and is meeting with encouraging success. Mr. John L. Bremer, of Boston, contributed $500 last week, and members of St. John's, Philadelphia, a similar amount, making $1000 for the week. So far about $6000 have been secured since February.—*Item.*

. . .

—The Prep. base-ball association has sold out its stock.

—During the last month we have two cases of sickness, Prof. Dieter, of the Prep. department and M. G. Sheaffer, '90. Both are better. Professor D. has again taken up his work and Mr. Scheaffer is expected to be out shortly. M. L. Horn, '83, taught for Professor D. during his illness.

. . .

—When the day for the Senior examination for the Butler prize was appointed, it was not thought of that perhaps the committee wished to go to Forepaugh's that afternoon (?)

EXCHANGE LETTERS.

URSINUS COLLEGE,
Collegeville, April 23, 1888.

The Spring Term of the College began April 9th, Prof. Hendricks delivering the opening address.

On May 1st the catalogue for '87–'88 will be issued. It shows a total attendance for the year of 100 students,—the best record Ursinus has ever made.

A lawn-tennis club, recently formed, promises to be very successful. It already numbers a large list of active members who practice daily on the spacious campus.

The Alumni and several Society libraries of the collěge,—heretofore kept in different halls,—have just been consolidated and a general library room established. The change meets with the warm approval of the students, and as a result large additions of new books are coming in.

A department of music was inaugurated at the institution this month.

Preparations for the 17th Commencement in June are under way. "Hard work, enthusiasm and much prosperity" is the message Ursinus sends.

EDITOR OF URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

STATE COLLEGE, PA.,
April 20, 1888.

TO THE MUHLENBERG MONTHLY.

The marching and counter marching of our military companies at drill, and also target practice, have begun with spirit, the cadets keeping in view the $300 in prizes to be given for proficiency by Capt. Roberts of West Chester.

The condition of sports is not as vigorous as is desirable. The cause of this is that our grounds have been appropriated for the location of the new Chemical and Physical Laboratory. The pitcher of our nine has left college to pitch for the Portland, (Maine) team.

The new botanical building is reared but not finished. The new Chemical and Physical Laboratory has progressed as yet only as far as the foundation walls. The new Drill and Assembly Hall has been staked off and the excavating is being done.

Seven contestants were chosen by the Junior class for the oratorical contest in June.

At the beginning of this term a department in Pedagogics was established to satisfy the demand of a number of our students.

President Atherton is abroad in Europe with the double object of obtaining much-needed rest and investigating the systems of industrial education in Europe, having been appointed for this work by Governor Beaver.

The Washington Literary Society gave a reception on Feb. 22. This society is making extensive preparation for a public play ealy in May.

The Cresson Society assembled in Republican National Convention, and after sitting three evenings John Sherman was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency and Chauncy M. Depew for the Vice Presidency.

The Y. M. C. A. has greatly increased during the recent months in size and influence. It is now operative in four divisions.

The *Free Lance*, only a year old, is but firmly established. We hope, through the efficiency of our business manager to improve it in size and appearance within the period of a few issues.

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